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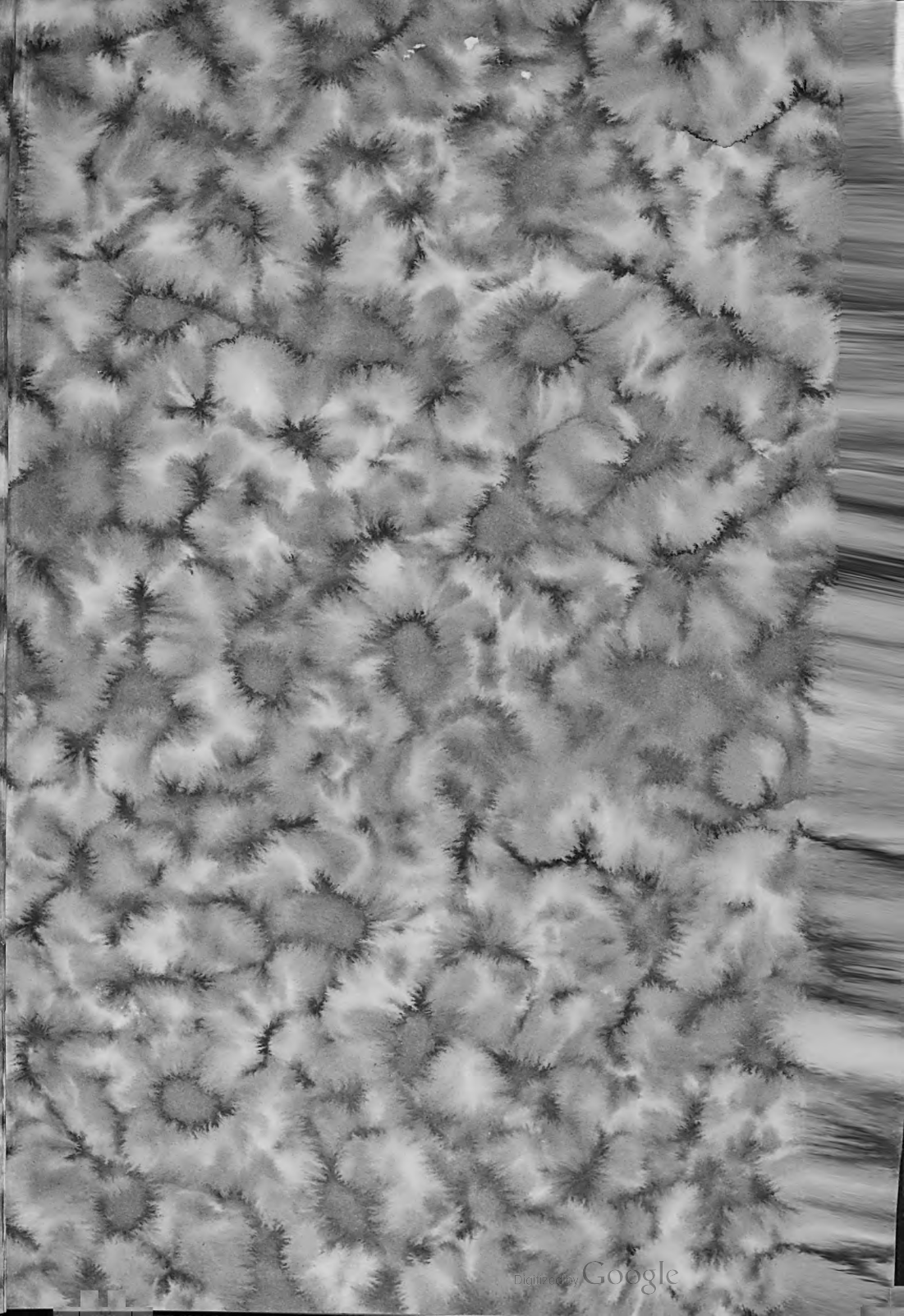
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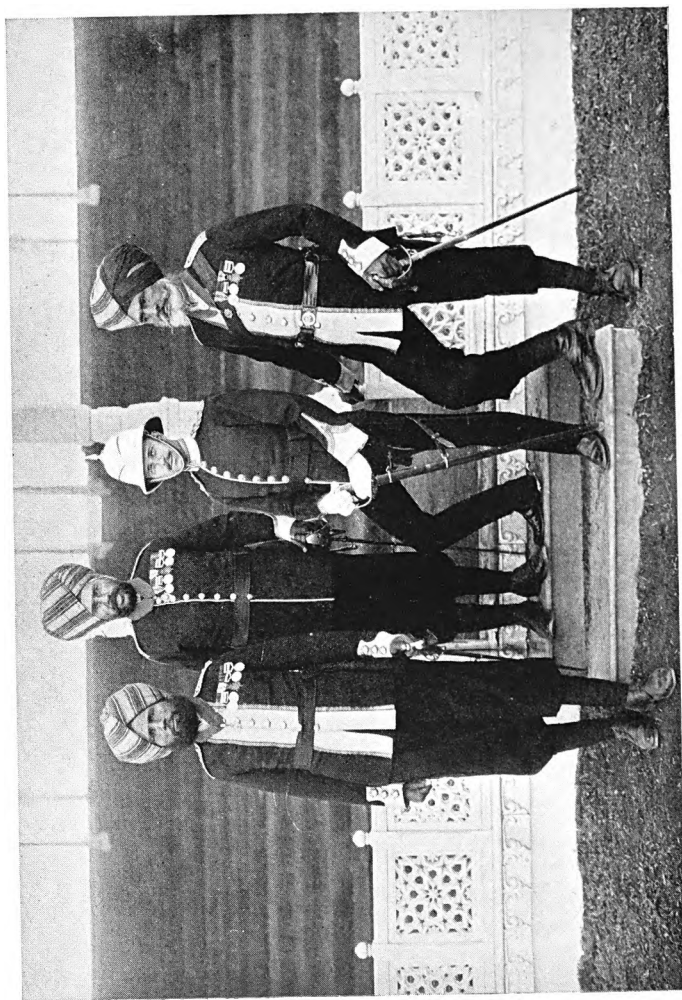


1ST BATTALION



A HISTORY OF THE
1ST BATTALION 15TH PUNJAB REGIMENT
1857—1937

THE DELHI DURBAR, 1911.
(Showing Three Stages in our Indian Officers' Full Dress Uniform.)



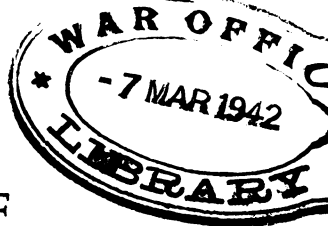
SUBEDAR-MAJOR SANDHYA DASS, SARDAR BAHADUR, O.B.I.

LIEUTENANT COATS.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR SHAH MAHOMED, BAHADUR, O.B.I.
 (Pensioned in 1902).

SUBEDAR-MAJOR UJAGAR SINGH, BAHADUR, O.B.I.
 (Pensioned in 1904).

India Army R.R. 21
11557



A HISTORY OF THE 1st BATTALION 15th PUNJAB REGIMENT 1857-1937

Compiled from the Battalion's Digest of
Services and other official documents

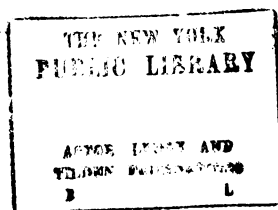
By

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. SHEARER, M.C., *p.s.c.*

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1937

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PREFACE

THIS History has not been an easy one to write, as our records are not always complete, and in many cases merely state bare facts without giving any of the detail which the historian requires to make his narrative interesting and readable. I have gleaned what details I could from outside sources, but I fear that, even so, the result is still too like a school textbook.

I have only belonged to this Battalion since the end of 1933, but I have known it since 1912, when I was stationed in Hong Kong, and was often in its Mess at Lai-Chi-Kok. It is a Battalion to which I am proud to belong, and I am proud to be one of its Commandants.

In writing this History I would like to thank Major T. S. Emery, M.C., who made a detailed précis last year of our Record of Services and of the campaigns in which the Battalion has taken part. That précis has been very useful to me in cross-checking my facts. I would also like to thank Major R. K. Neale and Captain J. G. Innes Keys for giving me some details which were not available in our records, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Brooke, M.C., 1/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles (who was at one time in our 3rd Battalion) for lending me an article from a *Cornhill Magazine* for the year 1862, from which I obtained many of the details in the chapter on the Indian Mutiny.

I would also thank Captain F. G. Anderson for having done much work in checking my drafts and the typescript, and No. 1940 Havildar Clerk Bhagat Singh, of the Battalion, who has typed the whole of this History for printing.

Lastly, I apologize to any officer who finds that I have made any mistakes about himself in Appendix VI. I have done my best to be accurate in that Appendix, but its compilation has been the most difficult part of the whole History, as there are many blanks, discrepancies and contradictions in our records of British officers' services.

(Signed) J. E. SHEARER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commandant, 1/15th Punjab Regiment.

THAL,
15th May, 1937.

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HISTORY OF THE 1/15th PUNJAB REGIMENT

CHAPTER I.

THE RAISING OF THE BATTALION.

THE Battalion was raised at Mian Mir (now known as Lahore Cantonment) on the 8th June, 1857, to assist in quelling the Indian Mutiny.

*The Raising of
the Battalion.*

About half of the original sepoy were obtained by drafts of Sikhs, Punjabi Mussalmans and "hill men" (*i.e.*, Dogras) from all the infantry regiments in the Punjab, except those stationed at Peshawar and Rawalpindi, where our present 2nd and 3rd Battalions were also being raised. The remainder of our establishment of sepoy was completed by the end of November, 1857, principally by new enlistments in the Gurdaspore and Kangra districts.

The greater part of the Native Officers, as they were then called, and non-commissioned officers were obtained by transfer from the 1st Sikh Infantry (now 1/12th Frontier Force Regiment), the Guides Infantry (now 5/12th Frontier Force Regiment), the 1st Punjab Infantry (now 1/13th Frontier Force Rifles [Coke's]), and from the 1st and 6th Punjab Police Battalions. The remainder of the native officers and non-commissioned officers were obtained by the direct appointment of "cadets of respectable families," and by promotions among the sepoy originally drafted to the Battalion.

The European non-commissioned officers, who were not eliminated from the establishment of Indian infantry battalions until 1858 or early 1859, were transferred from the 5th and 57th Regiments of Native Infantry at Ferozepore, where our present 4th Battalion was being raised.

Two British officers were posted to the Battalion in the first instance. These were Captain R. Larkins (from the 49th Native Infantry) as Commandant, and Ensign A. W. Cripps (from the 26th Light Infantry), as Adjutant. On the 4th July, 1857, these were joined by Lieutenant J. W. Hoggan (from the 45th Native Infantry) as Second-in-Command. These three British officers raised the Battalion.

*The Original
British Officers of
the Battalion.*

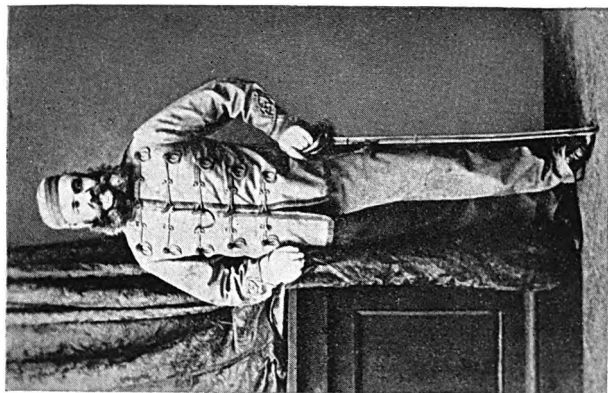
Our original composition was laid down as 400 Sikhs, 200 "Hill Men" and 400 Punjabi Mussalmans (not Pathans). The General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India for the year 1857, of which we are lucky enough still to have an almost complete set in our Officers' Mess, show that experiments with eight and ten-company organizations were being tried out during 1857; but in February, 1859 our organization was finally fixed at ten companies each of 1 subedar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naiks, 2 drummers and 66 sepoys. The total establishment of the Indian ranks of the Battalion was at the same time reduced from 1,000 to 826. It is interesting to compare this organization with our establishments of 1914 and now.

*The Original
Class Composition
of the Battalion.*

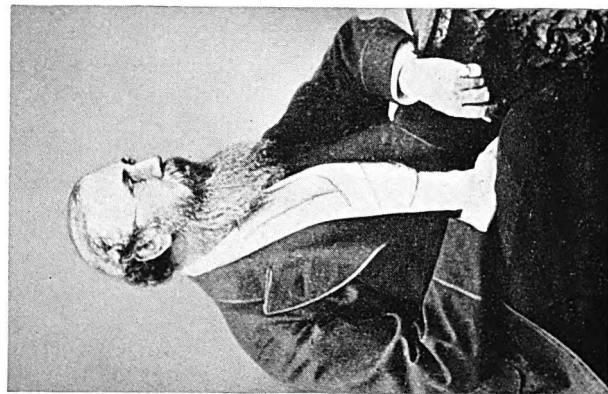
Our Digest of Services contains two most interesting tabular statements dated February, 1859, which show in full detail the districts, castes and hereditary occupations in civil life of every Indian officer and other rank of the Battalion. Our actual strength was then 6 Indian Christians (drummers), 200 "Hill Men and other Hindus," 286 Sikhs and 333 Mussalmans. These men were enlisted from all our present Sikh, Punjabi Mussalman and Khattak recruiting areas, with the addition of some Malwa Sikhs and Kashmiris, as well as a few men from Bannu, Gilgit and Kohistan. So even in those early days we had started to camouflage Pathans as Punjabi Mussalmans.*

* In 1922 the enlistment of Pathans in the Regiment was officially stopped; but this order was very unpopular with the Pathan families which had been serving in the Regiment for many generations. About 1923 a certain General, who was inspecting our Training Battalion, was interested to find some so-called P.M. recruits who could talk nothing but Pushtu. About the same time a certain subedar of the Battalion was asked what his class was. He replied, "Sahib, by birth I am a Khattak, but by order of the Government I have become an Awan." We were all very glad when, shortly after the above incidents, Khattaks were again officially recognized in the Regiment.

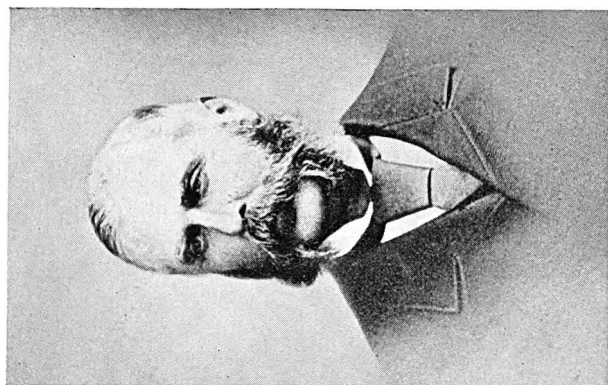
COMMANDANTS, 1857 TO 1877.



LIEUT.-COLONEL P. W. LUARD,
1864-1871.



CAPTAIN R. LARKINS,
1857-1864.



COLONEL H. D. MANNING,
1871-1877.

Our Digest of Services also contains a very interesting note by Captain Larkins, written early in 1859, giving his views on the characteristics of Sikhs, Punjabi "Mussalmen" (as he calls them) and Dogras.

He describes the Sikhs as first-rate soldiers, who take tremendous pride in themselves, in their race and in their country. He says that they are strong, athletic, and good at wrestling, as well as being almost all well educated. They do not stint themselves of food, eat more meat than the other classes, and know how to look after themselves so well that they are always the first after reaching camp to get their food and get to sleep. But he gives them a bad character for "being so fond of spiritous liquor that they would wander for miles between roll calls seeking out illicit stills."

He also says that they take every opportunity to rob their comrades. Our present-day Sikh soldiers still possess the good qualities given them by Captain Larkins; but his latter derogatory remarks are no longer true. They are explained when one examines the details of his tabular statement of their castes. It is then seen that all his Sikh Indian officers and non-commissioned officers were proper Jat Sikh zemindars; but he had not a single Jat Sikh sepoy. The latter consisted entirely of lower castes whom we have not accepted in the Regiment for very many years.

It is also evident from Captain Larkins's note that our original Mussalman sepoys were of very inferior classes; but by February, 1859, he had obviously begun to concentrate upon the proper classes of self-respecting Punjabi Mussalman zemindars, whom we now have in the Battalion and whom we all know to be first-class soldiers.

He considers the Kangra hill men to be very good, clean, reliable soldiers, although not possessing the dash of Sikhs in battle.

On the 15th August, 1857, the designation of the Battalion was changed to the 17th Regiment of Punjab Infantry. *The Name of the Battalion changed to 17th Punjab Infantry.* It was under this designation that we fought throughout the rest of the Indian Mutiny.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

THE Battalion marched from Mian Mir on the 25th January, 1858, to take its part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. After an eight days' halt at Ambala, waiting for orders, the Battalion reached Saharanpur on the 20th February. One company, under command of Lieutenant Dougal, was left there temporarily to garrison the fort until the arrival of the 22nd Punjab Infantry (now 1/16th Punjab Regiment), while the remainder of the Battalion marched on to Roorkee. There it joined the Sikh Brigade, which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Coke, C.B., and consisted of the following troops :—

Austin's Field Battery.

Cureton's Multani Cavalry (now 20th Lancers).

1st Punjab Infantry (now 1/13th Frontier Force Rifles [Coke's]).

1st Sikh Infantry (now 1/12th Frontier Force Regiment).

17th Punjab Infantry (ourselves).

Between the 5th March and 14th April, 1858, the Brigade was split up into small mobile columns which operated round Roorkee, stamping out the last of the mutineers in the neighbourhood and disarming the local inhabitants. During that period the Battalion had only a few minor skirmishes, but seized considerable quantities of arms from various towns, including Muzaffarnagar. One of our companies was also sent to Meerut in order to escort a siege train from there to Roorkee.

Meanwhile the 60th Rifles also arrived at Roorkee and joined our Brigade. Their Commanding Officer, Colonel Jones, C.B., was promoted Brigadier-General and was appointed to command the Roorkee Field Force, which was being concentrated for operations in Rohilkand, where the muti-

neers had a large, well-disciplined and properly equipped force. Lieutenant-Colonel Coke continued in command of the Sikh Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General Jones's force marched from Roorkee on the 15th April, and opened the Rohilkand Campaign by crossing the Ganges at Hardwar on the 17th April, 1858. The same day the Brigade had a stiff fight at Bhagneewala. (The name of that position is a curious coincidence ; but the enemy did not " run away " without first putting up a very stout resistance. They were only finally defeated when Cureton's Multanis, who had managed to work round their flank unperceived, charged them from behind.)

Cureton's Multanis were a newly raised regiment of irregular cavalry, composed entirely of tribal chiefs from the Multan District and their personal entourage. Captain Cureton had had little time to teach them drill before bringing them on active service. His task had been further complicated by the fact that even his sowars were so proud that they all objected to going in the rear rank on parade. But they were splendid natural fighting material, and showed the utmost dare-devil bravery and dash in their mounted attacks throughout the Mutiny campaign.

Captain Larkins and our Battalion were both mentioned in despatches for this action. The despatches stated that, although the 17th Punjab Infantry was a young regiment, its men acted like veteran soldiers.

The pursuit was carried on relentlessly ; and on the 18th April Najibabad was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, who had left eight guns behind in their hurried retreat. A troop of Cureton's Multanis, under the command of an Indian officer, found Fattehgarh Fort occupied by the rebels ; but the Indian officer, nothing daunted, called upon the garrison to surrender. They did so, thinking that the Indian officer would not have dared to demand their surrender unless his tiny visible force was closely supported by some large British force which was under cover somewhere near by. This incident proves that the enemy must have been very badly shaken by their defeat at Bhagneewala the day before.

Advance into Rohilkand.
Action at Bhagneewala, 17th April, 1858.
Occupation of Najibabad and Fattehgarh, 18th April, 1858.

However, the enemy's morale soon recovered, and they took up another defensive position at Nagina, which Brigadier-General Jones attacked on the *Action at Nagina, 21st April, 1858.* This fight was a particularly hard one. The enemy had 10,000 infantry

2,000 cavalry and 15 guns in action. Their troops were well posted and fought bravely, causing our troops heavy casualties ; but our infantry continued to advance with the greatest determination, and captured the position.

Meanwhile Cureton's Multanis had, as usual, got round behind the enemy's position, but were very spread out in weak reconnoitring detachments. On rounding a mango tope, Captain Cureton was surprised to find himself greatly outnumbered by the enemy, who had commenced a general retreat. But he hid his small force in the tope until the unsuspecting enemy had arrived close to it, and he then led his Multanis in a surprise mounted attack. The result was completely successful, and converted the enemy's orderly retirement into a disorderly rout. Jones's force had many casualties that day, but 800 enemy dead were counted and their resistance was completely broken for some time.

Captain Larkins and our Battalion were again mentioned in despatches for the skill and bravery with which they cleared Nagina city of the rebels during this action, in which the Battalion killed or captured many of the enemy.

After the capture of Nagina the advance continued without further opposition through Moradabad to Meeragunge, near

*Actions at
Meeragunge and
Bareilly, 5th and
6th May, 1858.*

Bareilly, where the enemy were again found in position. Meeragunge was captured on the 5th May by the 60th Rifles, supported by our Battalion. Bareilly was captured on the 6th May. On that day the Battalion was again supporting the 60th Rifles when the latter, rushing up a street, captured at the point of the bayonet some guns which the enemy were endeavouring to withdraw.

Captain Larkins was again mentioned in despatches for his share in these two actions.

On the 18th May our Battalion Headquarters and one wing marched to Ghurmuktisin Ghat, where they stayed until the 4th July, apparently without seeing any fighting. They then returned to Bareilly. Meanwhile, on the 25th May,

the other wing of the Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Hoggan, marched with a column under the command of Captain Sam Browne, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry (now Sam Browne's Cavalry [12th Frontier Force]), and assisted in the capture of Mohunpur village, seventeen miles from Bareilly. In this action Lieutenant Hoggan was severely wounded and was mentioned in despatches.

On the 8th July the Battalion was again split up, Captain Larkins taking his headquarters and three companies to Philibit, six companies remaining in Bareilly under Lieutenant Dougal, and one company providing the garrison for Pattargharh Fort.

On the 29th August, 1858, a detachment of the Battalion under Lieutenant Cripps co-operated with Sam Browne's Cavalry in a successful night march through the jungle and the capture of a strong enemy position at Sirpurah, near Philibit. The men of our Battalion, with both flanks protected by Sam Browne's Cavalry, carried out a steady and most gallant advance to within thirty yards of the enemy's guns before halting to fire. They then fired one volley and immediately charged and captured all four of the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. The enemy fought with determination but were eventually completely routed, losing their commander and 300 men killed, as well as all their ammunition, baggage and transport.

Captain Sam Browne (afterwards General Sir Sam Browne, V.C.) lost his arm in this action, and he and all the officers and men under his command were mentioned in despatches for their gallantry. The infantry detachment was particularly commended for the extremely steady way in which it had advanced under the enemy's artillery fire.

For the next year, until the 29th September, 1859, the Battalion found various detachments in Bareilly, Badaon and Philibit ; but with the exception of two small skirmishes on the Sarda River, in both of which small detachments under Lieutenant Dougal took part, there was no fighting of any importance.

On the 29th August, 1859, Major Larkins proceeded on furlough and was succeeded in officiating command of the Battalion by Major P. W. Luard.

On the 29th September, 1859, the Battalion left Philibit

for the Saugor district, where it was employed in various outposts and small flying columns, chasing rebels until October, 1860. In October, 1860, the *Operations in Central India, September, 1859, to October, 1860.* Battalion was finally concentrated in Jubbulpore, and resumed ordinary peace-time routine, as the Indian Mutiny had by then been finally suppressed.

The Battalion was awarded the Mutiny Medal, without clasp, for its participation in that campaign.

CHAPTER III.

THE YEARS 1861 TO 1878.

THE Mutiny having been finally stamped out, Army Headquarters were able to spend the year 1861 in deciding upon the permanent reorganization of the 1861.

Indian Army, which had become necessary on account of the many mutinous units which had been disbanded and the many new units which had been raised in the Punjab to suppress the Mutiny.

In May, 1861, the establishment of the Battalion was reduced to eight companies, three of Sikhs, three of Punjabi Mussalmans and two of Dogras. With minor alterations, this eight-company organization lasted until 1914.

Our designation was twice changed during this year. Our name was first changed to the 29th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry and later to the 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. We retained this latter number until 1922 (*vide* Appendix I).

In 1862 the Battalion marched from Jubbulpore to Barrackpore, where it built new lines and remained until 1862 to 1864.

July, 1863. It then moved to Alipore. The march to Barrackpore was a tragic one, for one Indian officer, fourteen other ranks and one follower died of cholera *en route*.

In 1863-64 a detachment of the Battalion under Jemadar Sooba Singh escorted a political mission to Bhootan. Upon their return all ranks of the escort were publicly thanked and received monetary rewards, and Jemadar Sooba Singh was presented with a Sword of Honour by the Punjab Government.

In January, 1864, a new British-officer organization consisting of a Commandant, two Wing Officers, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, and a "Doing Duty Officer" (total, six British officers) was introduced.

From 1865 to 1867 the Battalion was stationed at Delhi, where nothing of general interest happened. 1865 to 1873.

In January, 1868, the Battalion reached Peshawar by march route, and stayed there until 1870, when it moved to Rawalpindi.

During 1870 certain changes in uniform were made. Cork helmets were first introduced for British officers; and it is interesting to note that Messrs. Hawkes & Co. were then the first patentees. Blue serge pyjamas and buff equipment were also first issued to the men instead of "Oxford mixture" trousers and brown leather equipment. In 1872 "high boots" were introduced for mounted British officers.

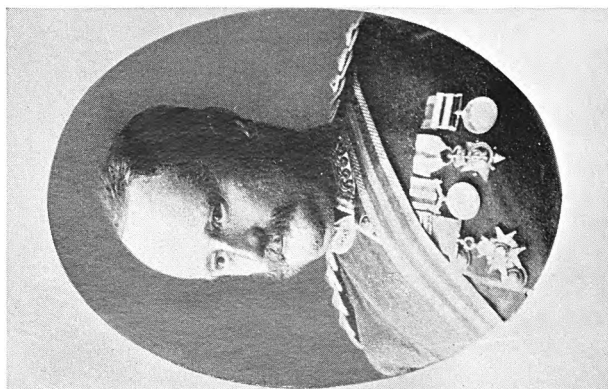
In the winter of 1872-73 it is interesting to note that the Battalion spent two months in a "camp of exercise" at Hassan Abdal, which is so well known to later generations of us for similar purposes. This is the first mention of training camps in our Digest of Services.

In January, 1874, the Battalion marched back to our original station, Mian Mir; and moved to Ambala two years later.

1874 to 1878. In 1874 the change-over from "Brown Bess" to the Snider rifle was gradually introduced into the Battalion by the issue of two hundred "interchangeable rifles for target practice"; and the whole Battalion was rearmed with Snider rifles in 1876. The following year "valise equipment" was introduced. This list of changes in uniform between 1870 and 1876 gives us a good idea of the uniform and equipment worn by the Battalion throughout the Second Afghan War of 1878-80. But it is to be noted that British units were armed with Martini-Henry rifles during that campaign.

New Colours were presented to the Battalion by Lady Brind at Ambala on the 19th March, 1878. Those Colours are still preserved in glass cases in our Officers' Mess.

COMMANDANTS, 1877 TO 1889.



COLONEL J. W. HOGGAN, C.B.,
1877-1882.



COLONEL A. J. C. BIRCH,
1883-1889.



COLONEL H. W. GORDON,
1882-1883.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SECOND AFGHAN WAR, 1878-80.

THIRTY-SIX years of peace elapsed between the First and Second Afghan Wars. During this period Amir Dost Mahomed had faithfully adhered to the terms upon which he had agreed with the Government of India on the conclusion of the First Afghan War; but a period of disturbance and civil strife in Afghanistan followed his death. Eventually his son, Sher Ali Khan, succeeded in establishing himself as Amir, but he was incensed with the Indian Government because they had remained strictly neutral throughout his struggles for his throne. The ill-feeling which thus began was gradually increased by various unfortunate circumstances until, in 1878, matters were brought to a crisis by the official reception at Kabul of a Russian mission, while a similar concession was refused the British Government. This made war between the British and Afghanistan inevitable in view of the fact that the Russian Government was obviously at that time contemplating an invasion of India as soon as they could pave the way by obtaining the free passage of their armies through Afghanistan.

The British Government's general plan of campaign was to invade Afghanistan on three lines in order to force Sher Ali Khan to expel the Russian mission and accept a British mission instead. These lines were: firstly, to advance on Kabul through the Khaibar Pass; secondly, to occupy the Kurram Valley and threaten Kabul via the Peiwar and Shutargardan Passes; and thirdly, to occupy Kandahar in order to dominate Southern Afghanistan.

All the Regular battalions of the present 15th Punjab Regiment were selected for this campaign as follows:—

- (1) Ourselves and the 2nd Battalion (25th and 26th Punjab Infantry) for the Kandahar Force.
- (2) The 4th and 10th Battalions (28th and 29th Punjab Infantry) for the Kurram Force.
- (3) And the 3rd Battalion (27th Punjab Infantry) for the Khaibar Force.

The Battalion left Ambala by rail for Multan on the 10th October, 1878. Lieutenant-Colonel N. Barton officiated in command during the concentration moves and during our early operations round Kandahar. A depot, under command of Subedar-Major Sher Singh, remained at Ambala.

The Battalion goes on Active Service, 1878.

The Kandahar Force, under the command of Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., was composed of the Multan and Quetta Divisions. These were concentrated in the area Quetta-Pishin-Kila Abdullah, and were then renamed the 1st and 2nd Divisions respectively of the South Afghanistan Field Force.

Concentration of the South Afghanistan Field Force near Quetta, 1878.

The Battalion was allotted to the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Multan Division (1st Division), which was composed of the following :—

Commander	...	Brigadier-General R. Barter.
Troops	...	2nd Bn. 60th Rifles.
		15th Sikhs.
		25th Punjab Infantry.

The march from Multan to Kila Abdullah via Sukkur, the Bolan Pass and Quetta, was a very trying one, as the country is extremely barren and waterless, and the marching stages were long. Conditions were made worse by the fact that the troops were hampered by unseasoned camel transport, which gave much trouble and died in large numbers *en route*. Added to this, the Right Half Battalion had the misfortune to be detailed as escort to the Artillery Reserve Ammunition. This entailed an enormous amount of extra work loading and unloading heavy ammunition, and changing the loads of sick camels *en route*. But our men gained much praise for their cheerful willingness and discipline throughout this arduous duty, and for the way in which their health stood up to the strain. They reached Kila Abdullah on the 30th December, and rejoined Battalion Headquarters there.

The Left Half Battalion, which had been escorting a Mule Battery, reached Quetta on the 14th December, and moved on to Kila Abdullah after one day's rest. There they were employed in making a road over the Gwajha Pass to Chaman for wheeled artillery. This was no light

task, but the Battalion was officially complimented for the excellence and rapidity with which they completed this work.*

On the 23rd December, 1878, No. 1 Company, under Subedar Dharam Singh, was selected by General Stewart (later Sir Donald Stewart) as part of his personal escort. This company remained with him throughout the war, and was mentioned in despatches for its excellent discipline and soldierly spirit. Subedar Dharam Singh was awarded the Order of British India, 2nd Class, at the conclusion of the war.

*Escort to Sir
Donald Stewart.*

As soon as the Gwajha and Khojak roads were fit for wheeled artillery and for two-way camel convoys the force was moved across the Khwaja Amran range to Chaman; and the advance on Kandahar commenced.

*The Advance
to Kandahar.*

The country between Chaman and Kandahar is an open, sandy desert, with little water, and with several more or less isolated out-crops of high, steep, barren hill features. It is thus good cavalry country, and most of the enemy at that time appear to have been mounted. This region is inhabited by the Duranis, a large, proud and warlike tribe from which the Amir himself was descended.

General Stewart's advance from Chaman commenced on the 1st January, 1879, in two columns: the 2nd Division on the right, moving via the Khojak Pass, and Force Headquarters and the 1st Division on the left, moving via the Gwajha Pass. The two columns were to converge on the Takhtapul Valley.

The advance was covered by a single advanced guard consisting almost entirely of cavalry, with a few infantry, pioneers and guns. The Battalion had the honour of being selected for this advanced guard.

The advanced guard covered fifty miles in three days and encountered the enemy in position near the Kurkura Kotal, where a cavalry encounter took place. The enemy drew off, but our artillery, coming up, was able to shell them.

*Action at
Saif-ud-Din.*

* It is interesting that the only other road to Chaman, the Khojak Pass route, was at the same time made fit for artillery by the 26th Punjab Infantry (now our 2nd Battalion).

Subsequently the cavalry advanced and then, pretending a withdrawal, drew the enemy within range of our guns and infantry. Firing continued until dark, when the whole advanced guard went into camp at Saif-ud-din. The enemy strength was estimated at 1,200 horsemen; and their casualties were believed to be about 100 killed and wounded. The British casualties were only eleven wounded.

A few days later some of the enemy cavalry engaged in this action came into camp and offered to serve with the British.

On the 8th January, 1879, General Stewart entered Kandahar without any further opposition, and the Battalion occupied the square in the centre of the town. There was little actual rioting, but the inhabitants were at first sullen and hostile, and our troops had to do a considerable amount of internal security and police work before a new government, working under our political officers, was functioning smoothly.

On the 14th January General Stewart made a reconnaissance with the 1st Division to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, while the 2nd Division made a similar reconnaissance towards the Helmand River.

*Reconnaissances
from Kandahar.*

The 1st Brigade, including the Battalion, acted as rearguard to the 1st Division on this occasion; but there was no opposition as the Afghan garrison of Kalat-i-Ghilzai had hurriedly retreated towards Ghazni, and the local Ghilzai inhabitants were reasonably friendly.

The Division halted until the beginning of February and then returned to Kandahar. Meanwhile, on the 24th January the Battalion, a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers and a section of artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel N. Barton, was sent on a detached reconnaissance back to Kandahar via the Arghandab Valley. A thorough survey of the country was made, and large quantities of grain were collected and sent to Divisional Headquarters; but there was no fighting. However, the cold was intense, and three Indian officers, some men and many transport animals died from exposure.

Between the 28th February and the 2nd September, 1879, the Battalion remained in Kandahar, where they built lines for themselves; but they were kept busy throughout that

time with convoy duties to Chaman and Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Unfortunately there was an outbreak of cholera in July and August, in which Lieutenant P. E. Anderson and Subedar Nihala died.

The Battalion in Cantonments in Kandahar.

Peace having been made by the Treaty of Gandamak, the Battalion was ordered back to India and commenced its march to Chaman on the 2nd September, 1879; but it was hurriedly recalled to Kandahar, as hostilities had been unexpectedly reopened by a treacherous attack on the British Residency at Kabul on the 3rd September, 1879, in which the British envoy, Sir Louis Cavagnari, and his escort, fighting with the greatest bravery, had been overwhelmed and massacred.

The Government of India immediately ordered Sir Frederick Roberts to advance over the Shutargardan Pass from Parachinar with the Kurram Field Force (renamed the Kabul Field Force); while the Khaibar Force was to reopen the line of communication from Peshawar to Kabul, as the Shutargardan route would become impracticable during the winter. Meanwhile, Sir Donald Stewart was to reassemble his force at Kandahar and await further orders.

General Roberts occupied Kabul on the 12th October, 1879, after some hard fighting. The Amir, Yakub Khan, then abdicated and was deported to India; but some more months of hard fighting round Kabul were necessary before peace was properly restored there and Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, a member of the Afghan Royal Family, had accepted the offer of the Amirate from the British Government.

After a considerable amount of correspondence between Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Viceroy, it was decided to send certain additional troops of the Bombay Army to Kandahar in order to release General Stewart and the bulk of his Bengal Army troops. These latter were then to advance via Ghazni to Kabul, to reinforce General Roberts at Kabul. But this relief at Kandahar was complicated by lack of transport until the railway and a new road had been pushed through from India to Sibi and Quetta by the Harnai route. The 1st Bombay Division was eventually formed at Kandahar in March, 1880, and General Stewart then commenced his march on Ghazni.

Sir Donald Stewart's Advance on Ghazni.

Brigadier-General Barter's Brigade, to which the Battalion still belonged, left Kandahar on the 29th March by the Khushk-i-Rud Valley route, while the remainder of the Division marched on the following day by the direct route to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. General Barter's column rejoined the Division at Mukur, 155 miles from Kandahar, without having had any fighting; but all the villages north of Kalat-i-Ghilzai had been found deserted, and considerable bodies of hostile Afghans were constantly seen hovering round the flanks, so a fight was obviously impending.

On the 19th April the enemy were at last found in a strong position flanking the route at Ahmad Khel, and an extremely hard-fought battle ensued. Unfortunately, that very morning the usual order of march had been reversed, and the 1st Infantry Brigade had become rearguard. So the Battalion as a whole saw very little of the battle, but our No. 1 Company (of General Stewart's personal escort), were in the very forefront of the fighting and did very well indeed. The Afghans attacked repeatedly with the greatest determination, and the situation was critical for a time, but the steadiness of our infantry and artillery won the day, and the Afghans were eventually driven from the field with 3,000 casualties. General Stewart's total losses were only 141. This victory had a very great moral effect throughout Afghanistan. The Battalion was awarded the battle honour "Ahmad Khel" for its share in this battle.

The Division reached Ghazni on the 21st April and remained there until the 23rd. While encamped outside the city, reconnaissances showed that there were large bodies of the enemy at the villages of Arzu and Shalez. Early in the morning of the 23rd a column under Brigadier-General Palliser moved out to deal with these parties. The Battalion formed part of Palliser's column. The enemy were found under cover in the villages. The artillery came into action, but after they had shelled the position for three hours, General Palliser decided that he was not strong enough to attack. General Stewart then moved out with the remainder of the 1st Division. After a severe bombardment by the whole of the artillery, the infantry rushed the position. The enemy losses were 400, but the British lost only two killed and eight wounded.

*Operations round
Ghazni.*

It is interesting to note that in this engagement the Horse Artillery advanced to within 800 yards and then opened fire with great effect, also that the mountain guns formed part of the direct attack, advanced with the infantry attack, and opened fire at ranges from 1,400 to 900 yards.

Two days later General Stewart received orders directing him to proceed forthwith to Kabul to assume command of

<i>Sir Donald Stewart becomes C.-in-C. in Afghanistan, and Ghazni Field Force renamed 3rd Division.</i>	all the British forces in Afghanistan. He did so at once, taking our No. 1 Company with him still as his escort. The Ghazni Field Force was then renamed the 3rd Division of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, and Major-General James Hills, V.C., C.B., was appointed our Divisional Commander.
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(As far as the writer can ascertain, this move to Kabul happened just in time to entitle our No. 1 Company to the clasp "Kabul" on their Afghan War medals.)

The newly named 3rd Division reached Shekhabad (265 miles from Kandahar) on the 28th April, and its various

<i>Operations in Logar Valley.</i>	brigades were then distributed over the countryside to crush the last remains of the Afghan resistance. The 1st Infantry
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Brigade (including the Battalion) moved into the Logar Valley, where they stayed until they moved to Kabul on the 5th August, 1880, to join the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

By the end of July, 1880, Amir Abdul Rahman Khan was firmly established on the throne at Kabul; but matters had

<i>The formation of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.</i>	become very serious at Kandahar, where the British force was besieged by a large force under Sardar Ayub Khan, after having suffered a bad reverse at Maiwand. The
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Government of India therefore decided to send a division and a cavalry brigade, under Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., by forced marches to Kandahar, while the remainder of the Kabul Force returned to India.

The Battalion had the honour to be selected for this force, which was called the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force. Our new brigade was the 3rd, under Brigadier-General Sir Charles MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. (a signed copy of whose portrait we have in our Officers' Mess), and consisted of all the battalions of our old 1st Brigade with the addition of the 4th Gurkhas.

This famous march from Kabul to Kandahar seemed a most hazardous venture. There was no base and no lines of communication. Moreover, the objective of the march was already surrounded by large numbers of enemy, who were greatly encouraged by their recent success.

*Roberts's
March from
Kabul to
Kandahar, 8th to
31st August, 1880.*

The Official History of the Afghan War, after pointing out the dangers of the enterprise, states :—

“ With troops trained and equipped as were those selected, a commander may, humanly speaking, anticipate success in any enterprise. It is important to draw attention to the qualities of the troops to lay stress upon their superior physique. It is not too much to say that in fighting-power and intelligence the troops could not be surpassed, while their equipment was in the very highest order.” To be picked as one of the best battalions of the war-seasoned troops in Kabul must ever be a source of pride to the Battalion.

The march was a long and very trying one. Water was scarce and fuel difficult to obtain, while the extremes of temperature were very trying, varying from freezing at night to 110° F. in the day. But the arrangements for rations were excellent and the troops always received their food.

Robat (nineteen miles from Kandahar) was reached early on the 28th August. Two hundred and ninety-one miles had been traversed in twenty days. General Roberts then completed the march in easy stages so as to enable his troops to reach Kandahar in good fighting trim early on the 31st August.

For this march the Battalion was awarded the Kabul-Kandahar Bronze Star.

General Roberts's first action on arrival at Kandahar was to safeguard the only remaining water supply to the town by establishing his camp on it under cover of a feature called Karez Hill. He then sent out a strong reconnaissance to ascertain Ayub Khan's exact dispositions. This reconnoitring party obtained the necessary information, but was so strongly followed up that the 3rd Infantry Brigade had to be sent out to check the enemy's advance. This move was successful,

*The Battle of
Kandahar, 1st
September, 1880.*

but the Brigade, including our Battalion, had to remain out fighting all night.

Next morning, the 1st September, the 3rd Brigade was therefore given a holding task in the centre, while the 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades carried out a successful turning attack on the enemy position on the Baba Wali Kotal. This attack successfully captured Ayub Khan's camp and all his guns so quickly that the Cavalry Brigade had no time to cut off the enemy's retreat as planned, but had to carry out a direct pursuit. Nevertheless, Ayub Khan's force was completely broken and all further danger to Kandahar was at an end. The enemy lost fully 1,200 killed and were completely demoralized, as they had thought their really formidable position on the Baba Wali Kotal to be impregnable. The total British casualties were only 35 killed and 213 wounded.

For this action the Battalion was given the battle honour, "Kandahar, 1880."

On the 8th September the 3rd Infantry Brigade commenced its march via Harnai to Sibi, where it was broken up.

Return of the Battalion to India. During this march there was a skirmish near Harnai with Marri tribesmen, in which two men of the 15th Sikhs and one of the Battalion were wounded.

On the 11th October the Battalion moved by special train to Mian Mir, where it took part in a grand review by the Viceroy. It then resumed its march to Ferozepore, where it arrived on the 27th November and resumed ordinary peace-time routine.

The following complimentary order was issued by General Roberts upon the departure of the Battalion from his force :—

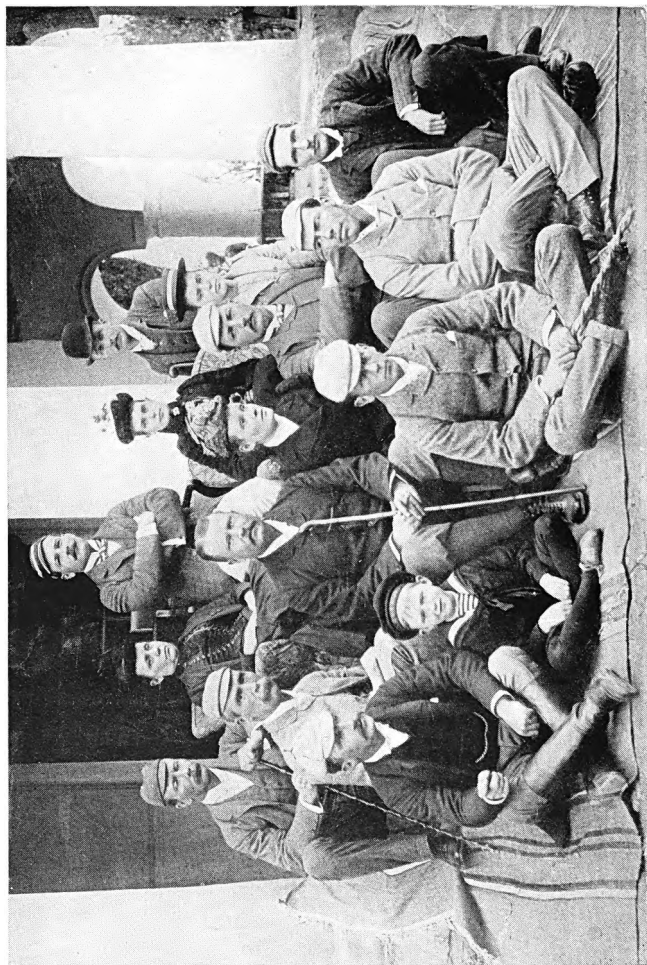
"Now that the distinguished regiments marginally noted are about to return to India, Sir F. Roberts takes the opportunity of thanking them for the excellent services they have rendered during the time they have been under his command. Their discipline in the field and in quarters has been at all times most satisfactory, and their gallantry before the enemy all that could be desired."

General Roberts also honoured the Battalion by the presentation of a framed picture of himself. That picture is still in our Officers' Mess.

Brigadier-General MacGregor, commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, also issued a complimentary order to the Battalion, in which he stated that "he would make it his special duty to report on the very satisfactory state of the Regiment to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

A list of the medals and decorations awarded to the Battalion for this war is given in Appendix III.

BRITISH OFFICERS, 25th PUNJAB INFANTRY.
Peshawar, 1891.



A. Hamilton.	Mrs. Smyth.	A. A. E. Campbell.	Mrs. Coats.	G. P. Campbell.
Lt.-Col. E. W. Smyth.	Major Coats.	Mrs. Wallace.	A. Wallace.	Miss Smyth.
R. R. Vaughan.	Humphry Smyth.		H. B. Ford.	R. L. Tottenham.
				J. Gaisford.

CHAPTER V.

THE YEARS 1881 TO 1891.

WE had no luck with regard to active service during the period covered by this chapter. In 1885 the Battalion was warned for active service, but these orders *Active Service.* were cancelled again before we moved. However, many Indian officers and other ranks were sent to Burma in 1886 and 1887 and saw active service with the Punjabi Levy of the Burma Police or with the Punjab Battalion of the Burma Police.

Certain British officers were also lucky enough to be attached to other units for active service ; but unfortunately, in 1888, Captain Beley, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, was killed on the Black Mountains Expedition, and in him the Battalion lost an extremely promising officer.

In October, 1883, the Right Wing marched to Multan, but the Left Wing remained in Ferozepore until the following *Moves of the* February. Throughout our stay at *Battalion.* Ferozepore we had maintained a detachment of one company at Amritsar. In Multan we built our own lines. That work took a whole year to complete.

In 1887 the Battalion marched to Peshawar via Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat, and remained at Peshawar until December, 1891, when it moved to Sialkot.

Throughout this time the Battalion continued to obtain excellent annual inspection reports and first-rate figures of merit in its annual musketry courses. During this period the Battalion seemed also to be used as a training establishment for young British officers on probation for the Indian Army (*vide* Appendix VI).

By the Indian Army reorganization scheme of 1882 the eight-company organization was retained, but the strength *Various Indian* of companies was increased to 104 Indian *Army* officers and Indian other ranks each. This *Reorganizations.* extra strength was made up by the transfer to us of Brahmins and Rajputs from the 36th Bengal Native Infantry, but these new classes were not permanently introduced into our composition. They were all re-transferred

to the 33rd Bombay Infantry in 1887. In 1882 our establishment of British officers was also raised from seven to eight.

That same year we transferred nuclei of Sikhs and Dogras to help to raise the new 34th Sikh Pioneers, 35th and 36th Sikhs and 37th Dogras. (The 34th Pioneers have since been disbanded, but the 35th and 36th Sikhs are now the 10/11th and 4/11th Sikh Regiment, and the 37th Dogras are now the 1/17th [P.W.O.] Dogra Regiment).

In 1888 we were allowed to raise a company of Cis-Frontier Pathans, and have been glad to retain them ever since. (*Vide* third paragraph of page 2, and note thereto.)

In 1883 an order was issued by the Adjutant-General in India that no Indian other ranks of over thirty-two years' service were to be allowed to continue to serve unless they were fit for active service. By reason of this order many trusted old Indian officers had to be sent on pension.

In April, 1885, the Battalion attended the great review for Amir Abdul Rahman Khan of Afghanistan at Rawalpindi, of which Kipling gives such a graphic description. This review took place on the Khanna Plain, with a portion of which later generations of us are very familiar as a famous snipe jheel.

In April, 1883, khaki drill kurtas and knickerbockers, of much the same pattern which lasted until after the Great War of 1914-21, were introduced for summer wear. Coloured puggaris were retained, but a khaki cover was to be worn over them in Marching Order or on field service. Khaki gaiters or puttees and shoes or boots were to be worn with the above uniform. But the adoption of boots and puttees was left to the discretion of commanding officers. In 1883 the wearing of sabretaches by British officers was discontinued.

In November, 1883, our former dark blue puggari was officially recognized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and a white fringe was added to it by his orders. We are indebted to General Bunbury for three water-colours painted by him in 1883 and 1884 (which we still have in our Officers' Mess), showing us exactly what the full dress of the Battalion was at that time. (It is obvious from one of those paintings that Lieutenant Bunbury did not enjoy being

Quartermaster any more than later generations of us have enjoyed the same job.)

In October, 1887, the Mackenzie valise equipment was issued to the Battalion. That was apparently very similar to the equipment still worn at home in full dress by the Foot Guards.

In 1889 a new full-dress tunic was introduced instead of the previous "Zouave jacket." This was a plain scarlet tunic with white shoulder straps, collars and cuffs, and white piping down the front and round the skirt. The broad white strip down the front of the tunic shown in Captain Bunbury's sketches of 1883-84 was reintroduced about 1900.

In 1890 blue puttees were adopted for the men's full dress instead of white gaiters. At the same time our Mahomedans first adopted red kullahs, and our Sikhs white "pugs." Brown boots were also issued to the men during 1890. In 1891 white puggari fringes were also adopted for the khaki puggari in Field Service Order.

The Battalion was rearmed with Martini-Henry rifles late in 1888.

CHAPTER VI.

THE YEARS 1892 TO MARCH, 1895 (INCLUDING THE ISAZAI EXPEDITION, 1892).

IN June, 1892, the Battalion was warned for active service ; but they had the disappointment of "standing by" for a

The Battalion month, and then the order was cancelled.
Warned for However, in September, 1892, they went
Active Service. on service with the Isazai Field Force.

The Black Mountains Expedition of 1891 had penetrated into the mountains up the Indus from Attock, and had quickly and successfully brought the

Causes of Isazai Expedition. Hassanzais, Madda Khels, and Chagarzais (known collectively as Isazais) to terms.

Part of these terms was to keep Hashim Ali, a notorious bad character, out of their country ; but in March, 1892, only five months after the British force had left their country, the Isazais allowed Hashim Ali and his family to settle down at Baio, in their country.

Government accordingly ordered another expedition to expel Hasham Ali and punish the Isazais for breaking their agreement. The Isazai Field Force, consisting of two brigades under General Sir William Lockhart, was consequently formed for this purpose.

In September, 1892, the Battalion was railed from Sialkot to Hassan Abdal, where it joined the 1st Brigade of the

Operations of Isazai Field Force. Isazai Field Force. From Hassan Abdal the force marched to Darband, on the Indus.

The force crossed the Indus at Marer on the 6th October and advanced on Baio, the 1st Brigade advancing via Wale and the 2nd Brigade from Manjakot. Baio was found to be deserted and was destroyed, as were also Doba and some other villages. The force then returned to Darband on the 11th October without having encountered any opposition. But the effects of the 1891 expedition, so promptly followed up by the Isazai Field Force, were so salutary that no further expeditions into the Black Mountains have been found necessary since 1892.

However, although this small expedition was ordered to

COMMANDANTS, 1889 TO 1909.



COLONEL E. W. SMYTH, C.B.,
1889-1893.



Br. COLONEL A. HAMILTON,
1902-1909.



COLONEL G. H. B. COATS, C.B.,
1895-1902.

be entered in the records of services of all concerned as active service, no medal was issued for it, as there had been no fighting. This was very bad luck indeed on the Battalion, as this had been their only chance of earning the 2nd Indian General Service Medal (red-blue-red-blue-red striped ribbon). That medal had been current for a great many years and was finally closed down at the end of 1894.

The Battalion returned to Sialkot on the 3rd November, 1892, and remained there until the 26th March, 1895, when it moved to take part in the Relief of Chitral. *Return to Sialkot, November, 1892, and Presentation of Colours, 1895.* During that period there were only two events of interest. The first was the sanction, received two days after the Battalion's return from the Isazai Field Force, for our British officers to wear the Regimental Crest on their helmets. And the second was the presentation of new Colours to the Battalion on the 23rd March, 1895, by Major-General Sir William Ellis, K.C.B., G.O.C. Rawalpindi District. These Colours, as well as those presented to us in 1878, are still preserved in glass cases in our Officers' Mess.

CHAPTER VII.

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL, 1895, AND CHITRAL GARRISON, 1895-96.

CHITRAL consists of a strip of some of the most rugged mountain country in the world, and its inhabitants are very hardy, very expert cragsmen. Roughly speaking, it lies due north of Peshawar, between the western boundary of Kashmir and the north-eastern boundary of Afghanistan; and its northern boundary adjoins the Russian Empire. For that latter reason it has always been politically important to us, as it provides a possible line of approach by which the Russians could send political missions or small parties of troops to stir up the Pathan tribes of the North-West Frontier of India against us, thus paving the way for a serious Russian invasion of India through Afghanistan. A strong friendly government in Chitral was therefore of particular importance to the British Empire during the years 1885 to 1904, when a Russian invasion of India seemed probable.

The town of Chitral lies on the Yarkhun River, roughly in the centre of the Chitral territory. It can be approached from India only by two main routes, both extremely rugged and difficult, and both fit only for pack or coolie transport. These are :—

(1) From Nowshera and the Malakand, across the Swat River at Chakdarra, then up either the Panjkora River or Jandol River to Dir; thence over the Lowarai Pass (10,250 feet) to Drosh, and finally up the Yarkhun River to Chitral. This route is even now (1937) almost all impassable for wheels; and the Lowarai Pass is so dangerous on account of avalanches that it is unsafe most of the year.

(2) The other route is even worse. It goes from Baramullah in Kashmir to Gilgit, then over the Shandur Pass (12,250 feet) to Mastuj on the Yarkhun River, then down that river to Chitral. The Shandur Pass is even more difficult than the Lowarai.

In 1892 Aman-ul-Mulk, who had been Mehtar of Chitral for thirty-five years, and who had been friendly to the British, died. After the usual fighting amongst his sons and relations, his elder son, Nizam-ul-Mulk, came to the throne with the approval of the British Government. But in January, 1895, Nizam-ul-Mulk was murdered by Amir-ul-Mulk, an illegitimate son of Aman-ul-Mulk. Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, who had been transferred to the Political Department from our Battalion the previous year, and who was then in charge of the British mission at Mastuj, happened to be in Chitral at the time of this murder. He promptly called up fifty men of his escort from Mastuj and took control in Chitral. Shortly afterwards the political agent in Gilgit reached Chitral after a rapid and arduous journey and took over Chitral Fort with the 400 men he had available, deposed Amir-ul-Mulk and provisionally recognized Shuja-ul-Mulk, a boy of ten, as Mehtar. (This boy was afterwards known to the British troops of the Chitral Relief Force as "Sugar and Milk.")

Umra Khan, the ruler of the Pathan State of Jandol, then invaded Chitral with 3,000 men in the hope of adding it to his own possessions.

In March, 1895, the Government of India sent Umra Khan an ultimatum; but his reply was to invest the small British garrison of Chitral Fort and to attack and capture by treachery Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler who, with a few men, were taking a convoy of ammunition from Mastuj to Chitral. Before his capture, Lieutenant Edwardes had succeeded in getting a letter through to Mastuj asking for help. Captain Ross and Lieutenant Jones, with some men of the Kashmir State Forces, promptly set out from Mastuj to help Lieutenant Edwardes, but were overwhelmed *en route*. These successes made the Chitralis believe Umra Khan's propaganda that the power of the British Government had been broken, and the whole country rose and invested Mastuj as well as Chitral Fort. The relief of those garrisons therefore became a very urgent necessity.

At that time Colonel Kelly of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers was at Gilgit with his battalion. As soon as he heard about the outbreak in Chitral he marched with his battalion and a few Kashmir State troops, including a section of Mountain

Artillery, via the Shandur Pass to Mastuj and relieved Chitral Fort. This was a marvellous feat both of endurance and soldiering. The distance was 220 miles

*Colonel Kelly's
March to Chitral.*

over terrible country defended by a stout-hearted enemy who fought with bravery, self-confidence and determination. The Shandur Pass was so deeply covered in snow at the time that all the battery mules had to be left behind. But Colonel Kelly's gallant Sikhs struggled over the pass, through snow three to five feet deep, carrying the guns and artillery ammunition on their own backs.

Colonel Kelly's determination and tactical skill, coupled with the amazing courage of his men, who refused to be daunted either by physical exhaustion or by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, posted in a series of extremely strong positions, succeeded in an enterprise which it had seemed almost madness to attempt. This march is one of which all Sikhs, as well as the British officers who led it, can justly be very proud.

Colonel Kelly finally reached Chitral Fort on the 20th April, 1895, to find that the enemy had already raised the siege and melted away into the hills.

Meanwhile, the main Chitral Relief Force, which consisted of a division under the command of Sir Robert Low, was fighting its way to Chitral from the south by the Lowarai Pass route. Our Battalion was with this main force, so we shall now turn to those operations.

*Advance of the
Chitral Relief
Force via
Nowshera and
the Lowarai Pass.*

*The Battalion
Mobilizes.*

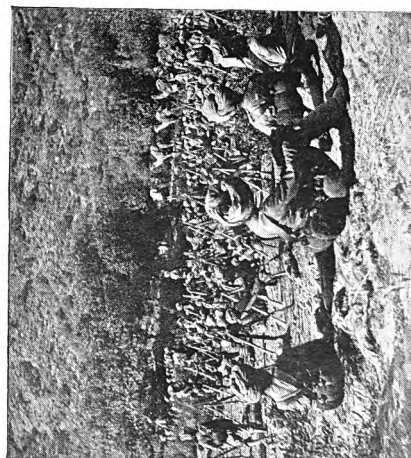
On the 26th March the Battalion left Sialkot by rail for Nowshera, where it joined the 3rd Brigade of the Chitral Relief Force. The Brigade was composed as follows:—

Commander	...	Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O.
Troops	...	1st Bn. The Buffs.
		2nd Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders.
		25th (Punjab) Bengal Infantry.
		2nd/4th Gurkhas.

From Nowshera the force marched with pack transport only at "light scale, without tents."

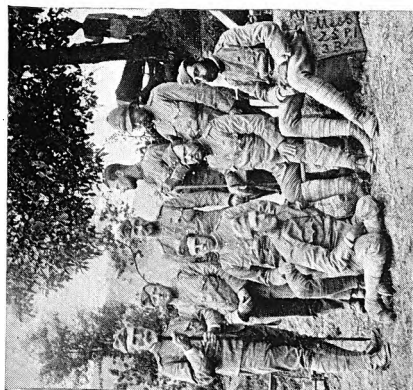
The force at first encountered considerable opposition and had hard fighting. On the 3rd April the Malakand Pass

SOME PHOTOS OF THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION, 1895.



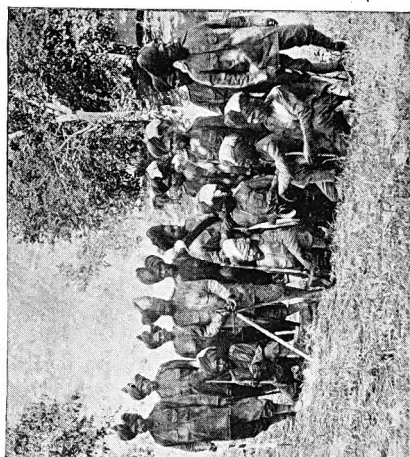
SIKHS OF 25TH P.I. HALTED IN THE MALAKAND PASS.

(Showing method of carrying greatcoats in F.S. Order. Note that Havildars wore sashes in F.S. Order in those days.)



COLONEL E. W. SMYTH, C.B., AND THE BRITISH OFFICERS, XXV P.I.

(Colonel Smyth standing on left with khud stick. Major Coats seated in centre.)



THE SIGNALERS, XXV P.I.

(Note same white puggari fringes as we still wear in all orders of dress except F.S. Order.)

was successfully stormed by the 1st and 2nd Brigades, the 3rd Brigade being in reserve. The period of the 4th to 8th April was spent in getting the force and transport through the Malakand Pass and across the Swat River. Meanwhile, the 1st Brigade and Guides Cavalry had some hard fighting against very superior numbers of the enemy, but the latter were rash enough to venture into the plain and were taught a salutary lesson by the cavalry.

The 1st Brigade were then left to safeguard the Swat River Valley, while the march to Sado on the Panjkora River was continued by the 2nd Brigade followed by the 3rd Brigade.

At Sado the river was found to be too deep to ford, but the Guides Infantry managed to cross on the night of the 12th/13th April by a temporary footbridge. They had heavy fighting against very superior numbers, but managed to maintain their footing on the far bank while a proper suspension bridge was being improvised from logs and telegraph wire.

During this halt our political officers succeeded in obtaining the release of Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler, who had had a hard time, but had not been otherwise molested while prisoners.

The 3rd Brigade then crossed and passed through the 2nd for the attack up the Jandol River Valley. This operation commenced on the 17th April with our Battalion as advanced guard.

About noon that day the Battalion found some 4,000 of the enemy on a bluff in two villages west of Munda and on the spurs south of the Jandol River. Some confused fighting then ensued in which the Seaforth Highlanders, supported by our Battalion, captured two forts, one of which was Umra Khan's own home. The 4th Gurkhas also drove the enemy off the other ridges. The Buffs were in brigade reserve. Umra Khan then lost heart and fled to Nawagai in Mohmand territory, while his followers dispersed and made no further resistance to Sir Robert Low's advance.

The next day, the 18th April, Brigadier-General Gatacre, with the Buffs and one company of the 4th Gurkhas, pushed on rapidly to Dir and Chitral with all available supplies, as news had been received that the garrison of Chitral Fort was

reduced to great straits. General Gatacre reached Chitral on the 15th May.

General Low followed closely with the Seaforth Highlanders and our Battalion, and reached Dir on the 25th April. From there the Seaforths were sent on to Chitral with another supply column, while the Battalion remained at Dir road making.

On the 11th May the Battalion escorted Sir Robert Low across the Lowarai Pass where the snow was still so deep that our men had to work very hard to get the baggage animals through at all.

Shortly afterwards the Battalion was ordered back again to Gujar and Dir, as supplies were short beyond the Lowarai Pass. The Battalion was then employed until August road-making and building bridges from Dir across the Lowarai Pass. Sir Robert Low subsequently, commenting on this work, wrote : " The energies of every man of the 3rd Brigade have been given to road-making and bridge-building. The result is a marvel of what our troops can do. I do not believe that the troops of any other nation could do such work as has been done by the 3rd Brigade between Dir and Chitral."

Between the 5th and 17th August Major Coats, with our Pathan company, carried out a special reconnaissance of the Arnawai Valley, for which both he and his company were thanked by Sir Robert Low and by Army Headquarters, India.

In September, 1895, the Chitral Relief Force returned to India, but the Battalion was specially selected, along with the 3rd Gurkhas, to remain in Chitral as garrison. Before his departure, Brigadier-
The Battalion selected for Chitral Garrison, 1895 to 1896. General Gatacre published an order in which he stated : " I consider the 25th P.I. one of the best Native Infantry regiments I know."

During their peace-time tour in Chitral the Battalion built their own lines, felling and dressing the trees and squaring the stones themselves. They did this work very well indeed. They also continued to make roads ; and made large new vegetable gardens. There was a good deal of hardship from the intense cold and from scurvy, as vegetables were not procurable at all ; and even fresh meat was at times unobtainable on account of rinderpest. But the men kept very cheerful. There was one bad earthquake,

in which one of our sentries was killed at his post by falling masonry.

The Battalion marched back to India in May, 1896, and went into cantonments at Mian Mir.

For this campaign Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth was granted a C.B., and the Battalion received the battle honour "Chitral." The 3rd Indian General Service Medal (red-green-red-green-red ribbon) and the clasp, "Relief of Chitral, 1895," was granted to the officers and men of the Battalion.

*Honours, Awards
and Medals for
the Chitral
Campaign, 1895.*

*Peace Routine
at Mian Mir,
1896 to 1897.*

While at Mian Mir, in 1896-97, the Battalion continued to obtain excellent annual inspection reports; and in 1897 obtained the highest figure of merit in signalling ever obtained up to that date by any Indian unit.

During 1896 khaki puttees were discontinued and the Battalion reverted to wearing blue puttees with their khaki uniform.

During 1896 the old brass-hilted pattern of cutting sword for British officers was discontinued throughout the Indian Army, and the present pattern of pointing sword with nickel-plated hilt was substituted.

In December, 1896, the first Second-Lieutenant from the Unattached List, Indian Army, joined the Battalion (Second-Lieutenant F. A. Magniac). This appears to be the start of the U.L.I.A., as before then our new subalterns had always been Lieutenants from British units on probation for the Indian Army.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE, 1897.

ON the 10th June, 1897, Mr. Gee, Political Officer, Tochi, escorted by three hundred rifles and two mountain guns from

Causes of the Campaign. Datta Khel, went to Maizar to hold a *jirga* with the Madda Khel Wazirs regarding the payment of a fine by them as punishment for the murder of a Hindu clerk in Government employ. (Maizar is the name of a group of villages close to where the Tochi River first enters British territory from Afghanistan.)

Mr. Gee's party was received with every sign of friendship, but a treacherous attack was suddenly made on the escort, and all the British Officers became casualties within the first few minutes. The escort then fought its way back to Datta Khel under its Indian Officers, displaying great skill, courage and discipline during the withdrawal, but losing heavily, as it was greatly outnumbered by the enemy.

The Government of India promptly ordered a punitive expedition of two infantry brigades to be assembled at Edwardesabad (now called Bannu), in order to punish the Madda Khel. This force was called the Tochi Field Force, and Major-General G. Corrie Bird, C.B., was placed in command of it.

The Battalion moved from Mian Mir by rail to Khushalgarh, where the boat bridge over the Indus had luckily not been demolished for the hot-
The Battalion joins the Tochi Field Force. weather floods, and marched from there via Kohat to Edwardesabad (Bannu), where it arrived in two echelons on the 26th and 28th June, 1897. The march had been extremely trying on account of the excessive heat and shortage of water, but everyone was full of keenness for service and marched splendidly.

At Bannu the Battalion joined the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B. The Brigade was composed as follows :—

One squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry (now Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry [11th Frontier Force]).

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery (now 6th [Jacob's] Mountain Battery).

3rd Bn. The Rifle Brigade.

6th Jat Light Infantry (now 1st Royal Bn., 9th Jats).

14th Sikh Infantry (now 1/11th [King George's Own] Sikhs).

25th [Punjab] Bengal Infantry.

This campaign was just as disappointing as the Isazai Field Force had been; for the leading troops found the whole Maizar area abandoned by the enemy, and all the villages and towers in the neighbourhood were destroyed without a shot being fired. But the Madda Khel were so stubborn about accepting our terms that the whole force had to remain in the Tochi Valley for a year before normal peace conditions could be restored.

*Operations of
Tochi Field
Force.*

On the 16th July, 1897, the Battalion reached Miranshah, where Battalion Headquarters remained until it moved to Saidgi in September. During that period the Battalion took part in many reconnaissances, furnished detachments at Boya, Idak, Kajuri and Saidgi Posts, and took its share of daily convoy duties. (The Battalion again held these same posts in the years 1916 and 1917.)

*The Battalion's
Share in the
Campaign.*

On the 19th August, 1897, about fifty Jalal Khel and Tori Khel wazirs laid an ambush for the mail tonga on the road between Miranshah and Idak Posts. The escort consisted only of two sepoy of the Battalion, No. 1019 Sepoy Bela Singh, and No. 1045 Sepoy Sawan Singh. It was afterwards ascertained that these two sepoy made a most gallant defence, killing or wounding several of the enemy before they themselves were overpowered by sheer weight of numbers and killed.

During its time in the Tochi Posts the Battalion suffered badly from malaria. The men's resistance to that disease, which is particularly virulent in the Tochi Valley, was weakened by overwork during the hottest time of the year, combined with lack of milk and vegetables, and by having to remain for hours in wet clothes after having waded across the river. As more men went sick, "nights in bed" became fewer for the survivors, thus increasing the strain on them.

D

The result was that the Battalion was invalidated out of the force in December, 1897, in spite of the protests of all ranks that they would willingly put up with any hardship rather than leave the force before it was broken up in the normal course.

The 3rd Bn. The Rifle Brigade had also been sent back to India two months earlier for the same reason.

Before the Battalion left for India, General Bird wrote to the Commandant sympathizing with him and with the Battalion, and said: "I thought it hard on such a fine regiment as the 25th Punjab Infantry is, to let it go absolutely to ruin as regards health because of a sentimental feeling that it might feel at being sent down before the force was broken up. The corps has done real good work, and I am more than satisfied with it and all your officers."

Lieutenant-Colonel Coats was mentioned in despatches for this campaign, and Subedar-Major Jamit Singh was appointed to the Order of British India, 2nd Class. The 3rd Indian General Service Medal, with clasp, "Punjab Frontier, 1897-98," was awarded to the Battalion.

*Awards and
Medal for the
Campaign.*

*Return to
Rawalpindi.*

The Battalion reached Rawalpindi on the 15th December, 1897, and then resumed ordinary peace-time routine.

CHAPTER IX.

THE YEARS 1898 TO 1907.

THE Battalion remained in Rawalpindi until the 14th September, 1899, when it moved to Dir as part of the escort for the usual peace-time relief of the Chitral *Moves of the Battalion and Inspection Reports.* garrison. On the 31st October, 1899, it returned to Khar, where it joined the Malakand Field Force. It remained with that force for just over a year, doing garrison duty in turn at Khar, Malakand and Chakdarra, and then moved to Peshawar. In 1904 the Battalion again took part in the routine Chitral relief, and marched to Sialkot on completion of that duty. It moved to Rawalpindi at the end of 1905, and remained there until March, 1910, with two short absences on active service in 1908.

During that period the Battalion continued to gain its usual first-class annual inspection reports, and continued to classify each year as either the best or nearly the best Indian infantry battalion at signalling.

In December, 1898, the Battalion was warned for active service in the Swat Valley, where a "Mad Mullah" was trying to create trouble. But this came to nothing. As will be seen from the first *Active Service.* paragraph of this chapter, the Battalion spent the year 1899-1900 in that very area without getting any fighting at all.

In 1900 Havildar Mula Singh and a detachment of our signallers proceeded to China on active service as a signal unit.

In 1903 Lieutenant Passy and three Indian officers proceeded on active service to Somaliland with the 27th Punjab Infantry; and a Mounted Infantry detachment under command of Jemadar Zorawar was also sent by us to that campaign.

In 1907 the Indian Distinguished Service Medal was granted to No. 1637 Havildar Sadhu Singh, presumably for the Somaliland campaign.

Honours and Awards. In 1899 Subedar-Major Shah Mahomed was awarded an Order of British India, 2nd Class.

In 1901 the Battalion was rearmed with the Long-Magazine Lee-Enfield rifle, Mark II, in lieu of the Martini-Henry rifle.

*Rearmament with
L.-M. Lee-Enfield
Rifle.*

In 1898 the wearing of medal ribbons in khaki uniform was introduced for Indian ranks. In 1898 a new pattern of Mess kit, with small round gilt waistcoat buttons with a silver "25" in the centre, was introduced. (The illustration of

*Changes in
Uniform.*

Captain G. P. Campbell shows the Mess kit which was superseded at this time. As far as the writer can ascertain, the new Mess jacket introduced in 1898 had a roll collar.)

In 1903 scarlet blouses, with white kamarbands, were introduced for the men's full-dress uniform, and scarlet tunics, of much the same pattern as for British officers, were introduced for Indian officers. (The frontispiece shows the previous "Zouave pattern" tunic with a strip of the same colour as the Battalion's facings down the front. It also shows the plain tunic introduced in 1903.)

In 1898 the present Battalion March Past (the March in the opera "Rigoletto") was introduced, as our former March Past was found to belong to the Rifle Brigade.

*Regimental
March.*

*Change in
Organization.*

In 1900 the "wing" system was discontinued and the eight companies were reorganized into "double companies" as follows. This organization remained in force until 1915, when the four-company organization was introduced :—

No. 1 Double Company, consisting of "A" and "B" Companies (both Sikhs).

No. 2. Double Company, consisting of "C" and "D" Companies (both Dogras).

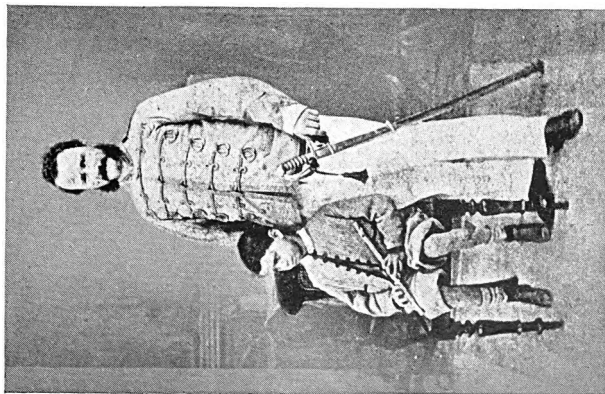
No. 3 Double Company, consisting of "E" and "F" Companies (both Punjabi Mussalmans).

No. 4 Double Company, consisting of "G" Company (Khattaks) and "H" Company (Sikhs).

The establishment of British officers was at the same time raised from eight to eleven.

Throughout the winter of 1898-99 "D" Company, under Subedar-Major Sandhya Das, acted as escort to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab while on tour. On completion

THREE STAGES IN OUR BRITISH OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.



COLONEL J. W. HOGGAN.
(Undress Uniform, probably about 1870.)



LIEUT. G. P. CAMPBELL.
(Mess Kit about 1890.)



CAPTAIN T. G. THOMSON.
(Full Dress about 1882.)

of this duty the Lieutenant-Governor wrote to the Commandant conveying the highest praise to "D" Company for the admirable manner in which they had carried out all their duties under the most trying weather conditions. That these duties really were arduous is shown by the fact that one non-commissioned officer and three sepoy of "D" Company died of pneumonia while with this detachment.

In 1903 the Battalion provided a guard of honour to T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their visit to Peshawar City.

In 1905 the Battalion took part in the review at Rawalpindi for H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

In 1907 the Battalion took part in a review at Rawalpindi for H.M. Habibullah Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, and later provided the guard of honour at the railway station on the departure of His Majesty the Amir.

CHAPTER X.

THE ZAKHA KHEL AND MOHMAND CAMPAIGNS OF 1908 AND THE DELHI DURBAR, 1911.

THE Zakha Khel is the Afridi tribe which inhabits the north-eastern portion of Tirah between the Khaibar Pass and the Bara River. Ever since the end of the Tirah campaign of 1897-98 this tribe had been giving a great deal of trouble, raiding in British territory. Fines, and the stoppage of their tribal allowances had no effect, and during 1907 their raids increased in frequency and daring. Finally, on the 28th January, 1908, Peshawar City was raided in broad daylight by some seventy or eighty tribesmen, and property valued at one lakh of rupees was carried off.*

After this raid the Government ordered a punitive expedition to be sent to the Bazar Valley, the principal home of the Zakha Khel. This operation was carried out by Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., with such consummate skill that the whole campaign was over and the Zakha Khel thoroughly punished and cowed in a little over a fortnight, with great loss to them and little loss to the British force. Sir James exploited surprise to the full, and caught the enemy completely unprepared, partly by the rapidity of his advance, partly by repairing the road by which he did *not* intend to enter the Bazar Valley, and partly by ostentatious moves of his transport away from his starting-point instead of to it.

On the 3rd February, 1908, the Battalion received orders

* The leader of this raid was the notorious "Multani," who had previously been a sepoy in the 26th Punjabis (now our 2nd Battalion), but had been discharged as a bad character. For this raid he took a bugler with him, and when the troops were approaching Peshawar City to cut off his retreat, he blew the "No Parade." This call caused just the necessary delay among the troops to enable "Multani" and his gang to escape with their booty. Since then it has always been the rule on the North-West Frontier that our troops must be dismissed by verbal orders and never by bugle or whistle.

to mobilize for "the Nowshera Manœuvres." The wording of that order was obviously part of the plan for secrecy.

*The Battalion's
Share in the
Zakha Khel
Campaign.*

On the 12th February the Battalion arrived by rail at Jamrud, and was at once ordered to piquet the Khaibar Pass up to Ali Masjid. On the 14th February the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the Field Force arrived at Ali Masjid, and halted there for the night, all camp piquets being found by the Battalion. The next morning the 1st and 2nd Brigades advanced over the Chora Kandao into the Bazar Valley. Until the 1st March, when the last of the Field Force had again returned from the Bazar Valley, the Battalion carried out daily road protection duties between Ali Masjid and the Chora Kandao, and between Ali Masjid and Jamrud.

On the 2nd March the Battalion followed the last of the Field Force back to Peshawar and returned to Rawalpindi by rail.

For these operations the Battalion received the 5th Indian General Service Medal (green-blue-green ribbon) with the clasp, "North-West Frontier, 1908."

Between the 10th and 17th March the Battalion celebrated its Jubilee. Pensioners of the Battalion were entertained, and a durbar and a rifle meeting were held for them.

*The Battalion's
Jubilee
Celebrations.*

*Garrison Duty
at Nowshera
during Mohmand
Operations, 1908.*

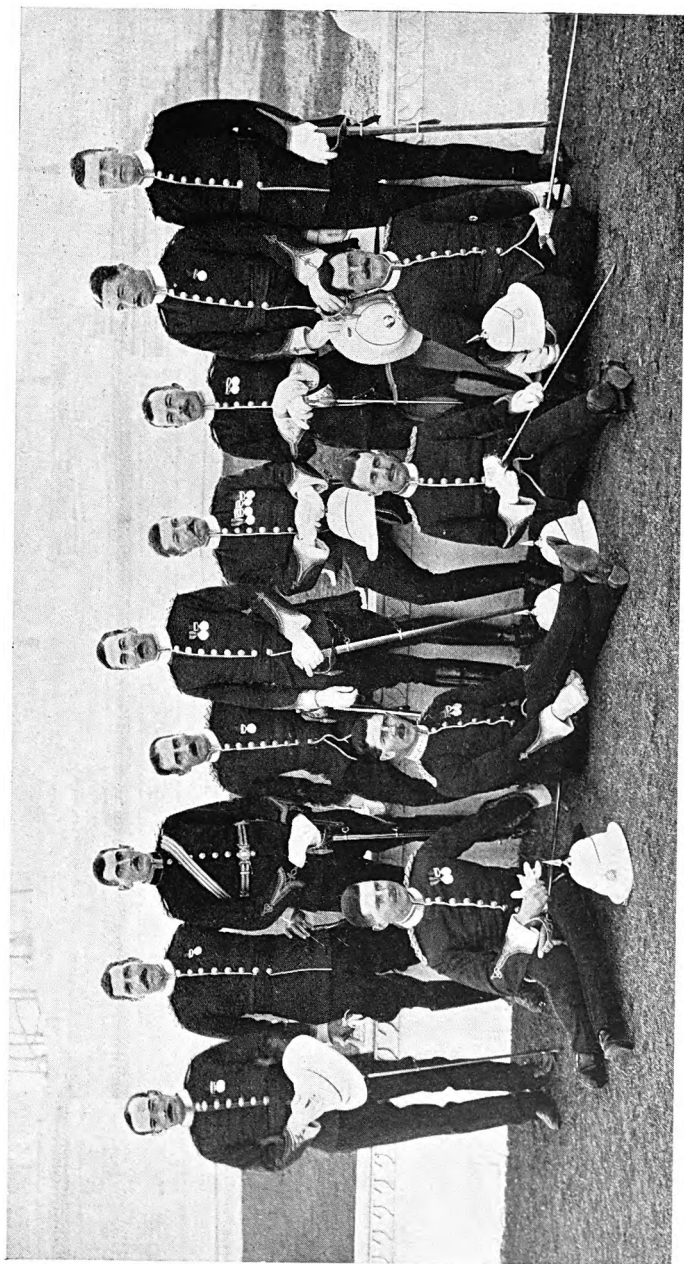
During the Zakha Khel campaign certain Mohmand mullahs tried to stir up their tribe against the British. The trouble thus created did not die down when the Zakha Khel sued for peace, and eventually resulted in attacks by about 10,000 Mohmands on our troops in the area Michni-Abbazai.

Sir James Willcocks had therefore to take another expedition into the heart of the Mohmand country to punish that tribe.

Lieutenant Flagg was attached to the 28th Punjabis (now our 4th Battalion) and took part in the fighting with them; but the Battalion itself had no luck, as it only got as far as Nowshera, and remained there on garrison duty from the 5th May to the 6th June, during the absence of the Nowshera Brigade on the campaign.

The Battalion moved to Multan in March, 1910, and in December, 1911, had the honour of taking part in the Durbar held at Delhi by Their Majesties *The Delhi Durbar, 1911.* King George V and Queen Mary. Their Majesties graciously presented portraits of themselves to the Battalion on this occasion, and one hundred Durbar Medals were received for issue to all ranks of the Battalion.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. E. H. DYER AND THE OFFICERS, 25th PUNJABIS.
Delhi Durbar, 1911.



Back Row.—Major Paleologus. Capt. Riley. Lieut. Kennedy, I.M.S. Capt. Hunt. Lieut. Walker. Lt.-Col. Dyer. Major Martin. Capt. Passy. Lieut. Gardner.
Front Row.—Lieut. Steel. Capt. Atkins. Lieut. Coats. Capt. Tyrrell.

CHAPTER XI.

HONG KONG, 1912 TO 1914.

DURING the winter of 1911-12 the Chinese Revolution came to a head. The Manchu Emperor was driven from the country and China was declared a Republic.

The Chinese Revolution.

The British Government feared that the general state of unrest would result in the wholesale murder of European missionaries, as had happened at the beginning of the Boxer War of 1900, so orders were issued for the immediate move to Hong Kong of the nucleus of an Indian Expeditionary Force. This nucleus consisted of the 24th (Hazara) Mountain Battery and the 25th and 26th Punjabis.

There was a considerable amount of fighting among the Chinese themselves, but British territory and British subjects were not interfered with by the belligerents, so the Battalion got no fighting at all. There was, however, sufficient risk of trouble to make it inadvisable for the additional units to leave Hong Kong before the spring of 1915. So, although it had been an honour to be chosen as one of the first units to be sent to China in 1912, that honour turned out in the end to be a misfortune, as it prevented us going on active service as a Battalion until very late in the Great War.

The Battalion embarked at Karachi in R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* on the 22nd January, 1912, and reached Hong Kong on the

Move of the Battalion to Hong Kong.

7th of the following month. They then went into camp for three months on the Kowloon Reclamation Ground* before moving into the Standard Oil Company's godowns at Lai-Chi-Kok, which had meanwhile been fitted up as temporary

* Hong Kong is an island, with Kowloon on the mainland on the other side of the harbour. The present docks and railway station at Kowloon did not exist in 1912. The whole of that very large area was then being "reclaimed" by carting gravel down from the hills and throwing it into the sea.

The camps of the 25th and 26th Punjabis in 1912 were roughly in the area now occupied by the Eastern Exchange Hotel and Kowloon Railway Station.

Lai-Chi-Kok is on the mainland opposite Stonecutters' Island. Our old temporary barracks there have now been made into a prison.

barracks. We remained at Lai-Chi-Kok until August, 1914. Except that the men suffered a certain amount of inconvenience through being so far from their homes and their families for so long, all ranks—British and Indian—thoroughly enjoyed their stay at Hong Kong. The ground gave us excellent facilities for mountain warfare training, and we also did a certain amount of amphibious training in co-operation with the Navy. All the men learnt to swim well, and many of them were taught to row. But except for two typhoons (in each of which the wind attained a velocity of over 150 miles an hour and did considerable damage) and a dangerous fire in one of the many oil tanks in our lines at Lai-Chi-Kok, life was uneventful until August, 1914.

Our men did excellent work at that fire, removing tins of petrol at great risk to themselves from a building near the blazing oil tanks, and were officially thanked for their gallantry by the Governor of Hong Kong.

Throughout their stay in the Colony the Battalion gained first place each year in the China Command Athletic Meetings; and also each year won the United Services Recreation Club Hockey Tournament. In each case the runners-up were the 26th Punjabis.

*Life at
Hong Kong.*

Athletics.

CHAPTER XII.

THE GREAT WAR (1914 TO THE ARMISTICE, 1918).

THERE was considerable fear of sabotage to Government electric installations, ammunition stores, etc., in Hong Kong when war with Germany was declared in August, 1914, as the Colony contained a large German and Austrian population which was not at first interned. Martial law was therefore declared and the troops in Hong Kong and Kowloon were disposed so as to guard all strategic points and Government installations.

*Hong Kong,
1914 to 1915.*

The Battalion then moved into camp in the Happy Valley on Hong Kong Island, and formed part of the General Reserve.

Towards the end of 1914 it was decided to send a composite brigade from Hong Kong and Tientsin to take part in the capture by the Japanese of the German colony of Tsing Tao in North China. The Battalion was selected to form part of this brigade, but their move was cancelled just before they embarked. News was just then received of the escape of the German China Squadron (including the famous *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisneau* and *Emden*) from Tsing Tao, so the Governor of Hong Kong refused to allow any troops to leave his colony, as he feared a raid by the German fleet. This unfortunately prevented us gaining the battle honour "Tsing Tao," which is held only by The South Wales Borderers and the 36th Sikhs.

In February, 1915, the Battalion sailed from Hong Kong and arrived at Jhelum on the 15th March, where it remained until it moved to Bannu the following December.

*Return to Jhelum,
1915.*

*Tochi Outposts,
January, 1916,
to November,
1917.*

During this period the Battalion was on outpost duty at Miranshah or in the Tochi Posts. There was little of interest except that on the 4th April, 1916, a detachment of the Battalion carried out a gallant and successful action at Ahmadzai, rounding up raiders. The Battalion lost one sepoy killed and three wounded; but

eight raiders were killed. For this action Subedar Inder Singh was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Between the 11th May and 22nd September, 1917, the whole Battalion took part in a campaign against the Mahsuds, who had lately been giving a lot of trouble with murders and raids in British territory, but nothing of general interest happened.

Although the Battalion saw little fighting during the period it was in the Bannu district, it sent many very large drafts to the following units :—

*Drafts to other
Battalions,
1915 to 1917.*

59th Rifles (now 6/13th F.F. Rifles) in
France.

27th Punjabis in Mesopotamia.

28th Punjabis in Mesopotamia.

45th Sikhs in Mesopotamia.

British officers were also sent to several other units on active service.

On the 1st November, 1917, a nucleus of British and Indian officers and other ranks was sent to raise the 2nd Battalion of the 25th Punjabis. That *Raising of
2/25th Punjabis.* battalion saw considerable active service in the Third Afghan War of 1919 and in the Mahsud campaign of 1919-1921, and was finally disbanded in 1922 on the formation of the 15th Punjab Regiment.

In November, 1917, the Battalion received orders for Mesopotamia. It sailed from Karachi in H.T. *Elephanta* on the 21st December, 1917, and disembarked at Basrah six days later.

*The Battalion
moves to
Mesopotamia,
November, 1917.*

*Battalion Joins
18th Indian
Division at
Baghdad.*

After a few days' halt at Makina Masus camp, near Basrah, the Battalion moved up the Tigris by river steamer, disembarked at Baghdad on the 12th January, 1918, and moved to " Iron Bridge " (close to Baghdad) to join the 54th Infantry Brigade of the 18th Indian Division. The Division was commanded by Major-General H. D. Fanshawe, C.B., and our brigade consisted of :—

Commander ... Brigadier-General M. R. W. Nightingale,
C.I.E.

Troops ... 1/5th Queen's Own Royal West Kent
Regiment.



HONORARY JEMADAR SANTA SINGH, BANDMASTER.

Enlisted 1893. Still serving with the Battalion in 1937.

1/25th Punjabis.

1/39th Garhwalis (now 1/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles).

52nd Sikhs (now 2/12th Frontier Force Regiment).

No. 238 Machine Gun Company (since disbanded).

On the 19th January 144 of our men, who had been attached to the 27th Punjabis in Mesopotamia, rejoined the Battalion.

Our Band was dropped at Amara on the way up-river. They became the 18th Divisional Band, and we did not see them again until we returned to India in 1921.

By January, 1918, the Russian Revolution, and the consequent withdrawal of the Russian armies from all theatres, had begun considerably to alter the strategic aspect of the war in general; for it was becoming certain that Germany would use the large number of divisions which were now released from Russian fronts to make a final determined bid for victory in France before the new American Army could develop its strength there.

Moreover, the collapse of Russia had opened the way for pan-Turkish propaganda parties to reach Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier of India through Persia, and thus try to create trouble for us in India.

The Turks had in the meantime been so thoroughly "hammered" in Mesopotamia by General Maude, and in Palestine by General Allenby, that there was little danger of any large-scale Turkish counter-offensives in Mesopotamia or Palestine for several months.

For the above reasons the War Cabinet decided to move all available British troops from Palestine to France; to send Indian troops from Mesopotamia to Palestine to take the place of the British troops who were leaving for France; to send "Dunsterforce," backed by Indian troops from Mesopotamia, into Persia; and to cut down the roles of the troops in Mesopotamia to that of an active defence only.

In consequence of the above restrictions, the only fighting in Mesopotamia during the nine months of the Battalion's stay in that country consisted of a few offensives with

limited objectives in order to drive the scattered Turkish forces well away from Baghdad. These offensives were

*The Battalion's
Tasks in
Mesopotamia,
January to
September, 1918.*

carried out by the divisions on the spot, so the 18th Division unfortunately "saw none of the fun."

In March, 1918, the 3rd Indian Division was sent from Mesopotamia to Palestine, and the 18th Division took its place in the First Army Corps, which was in the neighbourhood of Samarra on the Tigris, guarding the approaches to Baghdad from Mosul and Western Kurdistan.

Between January and September the Battalion was employed on training, making *bunds* to control the Tigris floods, and on road-making. Reconnaissances were carried out at frequent intervals, and hostile aircraft occasionally paid the Battalion an unfriendly visit, but the

Turks remained well out of reach, so there was no fighting.

*Reorganization of
the Battalion.*

In April, 1918, the Battalion was reorganized as follows:—

	"A" Coy.	"B" Coy.	"C" Coy.	"D" Coy.
One platoon	... Sikh	Dogra	P.M.	Pathan
One platoon	... Sikh	Sikh	Pathan	Sikh
One platoon	... Dogra	Pathan	Sikh	Dogra
One platoon	... P.M.	P.M.	Dogra	P.M.

The Digest of Services does not say why our former policy of class companies was departed from at this time; but the experiment appears not to have been a success, as in 1922 the old system of class companies was reintroduced and has as far as possible been maintained ever since, with very satisfactory results. There are, of course, many arguments for and against both systems, and many regiments still prefer mixed companies.

In the early summer of 1918 there was a demand for still more experienced Indian infantry battalions in Palestine,

where General Allenby was preparing for his final offensive. The second battalions

which most Indian infantry regiments were then raising in India were not yet fit for active service, so each of the 1st Battalions was ordered to detach one complete company. The companies thus detached

were grouped into fours and thus made into new battalions, while the parent battalions were made up to strength again by recruits from India. By this means fifteen fully trained new battalions were raised at short notice without appreciably spoiling the efficiency of the parent battalions. The *esprit de corps* of the new battalions was fostered by the fact that all its four companies came from parent battalions who enlisted the same sort of men.

The scheme was a good and ingenious one, but the numbering of the new battalions might have been simpler. The new battalions were collected in groups of three. Each group was then numbered from 150th to 154th, and a battalion number was inserted in front of the group number, thus: 1/150th Infantry, 2/150th Infantry, 3/150th Infantry, 1/151st Infantry, and so on serially up to 3/154th Infantry.

Our composite Battalion, the 1/152nd Infantry, consisted of one company each from the 24th, 25th and 26th Punjabis, plus a mixed company from the 29th and 31st Punjabis.

Our "B" Company, with Major Penton, Captain Messum and Lieutenant Boxall, was transferred to the 1/152nd Infantry, and a new "B" Company was formed in our own Battalion by transfers from "A," "C," and "D" Companies.

In September, 1918, Indian troops were asked for from Mesopotamia for the final "push" in Salonika, which was to force Bulgaria to sue for peace. These troops were obtained by reducing all infantry brigades in Mesopotamia from four battalions to three. (This reduction had already been carried out some time previously in France in order to produce more British divisions to meet the repeated German offensives there during 1918.)

The 1/25th Punjabis were selected as one of the units to go to Salonika. This turned out to be unfortunate, as we thus missed the hard-fought Battle of Sharqat (on the 27th to 30th October, 1918), which finally broke all Turkish resistance in Mesopotamia. (The armistice with Turkey commenced on the 31st October, 1918, the very day that General Cassels entered Mosul at the head of the cavalry pursuit after the Battle of Sharqat.) We unfortunately missed the final victorious advance in Salonika, as the Bulgars were driven headlong back to their own country and sued

for peace while our Battalion was moving down the Tigris to Basrah *en route* for Salonika.

Ever since its misfortune in being stopped at the last moment from going to Tsing Tao in September, 1914, the Battalion had had consistent bad luck in missing fighting as a battalion during the Great War ; but the long list of honours in Appendix III, and the following list of the casualties suffered by the Battalion prove that a great many of our officers and men had their full share of fighting, and nobly upheld the fine traditions of our Battalion while attached to other battalions more fortunate than ourselves in respect of active service during the Great War.

<i>Officers Killed.</i>	<i>Casualty.</i>	<i>Theatre.</i>
Capt. de L. W. Passy	Died of wounds	Gallipoli.
Lieut. C. T. C. Irvine ...	Killed in action	Gallipoli.
Capt. A. Flagg ...	Killed in action	France.
Capt. P. J. Mac.Q. Mottram	Killed in action	Waziristan.
Lieut. N. A. Penney ...	Killed in action	Waziristan.
Subedar Natha Singh	Killed in action	Mesopotamia.

<i>Officers Wounded.</i>	<i>Theatre.</i>
Capt. C. H. Tyrrell	Gallipoli.
Capt. G. W. Atkins, M.C.	Gallipoli.
Lieut. (A./Capt.) R. K. Henson, M.C.	Mesopotamia.
Subedar Sher Mahomed Khan	Mesopotamia.
Subedar Ghulam Kahomed	Mesopotamia.
Jemadar Ram Singh	Mesopotamia.
Jemadar Sher Bahadur	Mesopotamia.

Indian Other Ranks Casualties.

<i>Theatre.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Died of Wounds.</i>	<i>Died of Disease.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>
France	2	—	1	19	—
Mesopotamia	17	12	20	103	7
Palestine	4	1	2	—	—
Black Sea	—	—	9	—	—
N.-W. Frontier	4	4	6	—	—
Total	27	17	38	122	7

The Battalion embarked at Basrah on the 12th October, 1918, and, after many delays and vicissitudes (including a fortnight's halt at Suez while our ship, *H.T. Danube*, was being repaired), arrived at Salonika on the 20th November. From then until our departure for Turkey the following February, the Battalion was camped at Uchantar, on the Seres road, seven miles from Salonika, and carried out training.

The Battalion in Salonika. In accordance with the Salonika establishment, four temporary officers of the British Service and sixteen British non-commissioned officers were attached to the Battalion for training during this period.

The Port of Salonika and the surrounding country are most interesting, and the Battalion had the additional interest there of seeing something of the French, Serbian, Italian and Greek armies ; but the " Vardar " was blowing during most of our stay in Macedonia. That is an icy wind which blows in the winter straight off the snow-covered Balkan mountains down the valley of the River Vardar to Salonika. This wind penetrates everything, and makes one feel shrivelled up with cold. But in spite of the intense cold, the men remained very fit.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE ARMY OF THE BLACK SEA, 1919-21.

IN February the Battalion moved to Gallipoli, where it joined the 84th Infantry Brigade (commanded by Brigadier-General F. C. Nisbet, D.S.O.) of the 28th Division (Commander, Major-General H. L. Crocker, C.B., C.M.G.). The composition of the Brigade was :—

- 2nd Bn. The Cheshire Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The South Wales Borderers.
- 1/25th Punjabis.
- 2/39th Garhwalis (now 2/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles).
- 84th Machine Gun Company.

At Gallipoli the Battalion was quartered in an old Turkish hospital, the filth of which was incredible. About a month after the Battalion's arrival at Gallipoli the Brigade moved to the Scutari area, on the eastern bank of the Bosphorus. The Battalion then marched to Bostandjik (nine miles from Scutari, opposite Prinkipo Island), and camped there until the following September. During that period the Battalion was employed in training, furnishing working parties for the Royal Engineers, and patrolling the country to put down brigandage.

In September the Battalion moved to Afium Kara Hissar in Anatolia and joined the "Solly Flood Force." This force had been formed to deal with the Nationalist activities which were being organized at the time by Kemal Pasha, and to prevent the removal of arms and ammunition in contravention of the peace terms. Some opposition was expected, but none was met.

On the 24th September, 1919, the Battalion (less guards on certain bridges on the Eskichehir-Afium Kara Hissar railway line) concentrated at Kutahia in order to evacuate 100 million rounds of small arms ammunition from there by rail. This work was commenced on the 26th September and completed on the 8th October. The Battalion received

a personal letter from Sir George Milne thanking them for the speedy manner in which this task had been carried out. He said, "The operation, which entailed long and continuous work, reflects great credit on all concerned."

The Battalion then returned to Afium Kara Hissar, and stayed there until February, 1920. The cold was intense, the country being under snow during December and January, but there was little sickness.

The activities of the Turkish Nationalists had been steadily increasing throughout the winter. On the 30th January, 1920, owing to a raid by Nationalists on a *Withdrawal from Anatolia, February, 1920.* dump of arms and ammunition near Gallipoli, the Battalion was ordered to take special precautions to prevent a similar raid at Afium Kara Hissar. The dumps there were guarded by joint guards found by the Battalion and by Turkish regulars. That same night the Turkish guard tried to interfere with our guard, but the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. A. Hunt, D.S.O.) turned out two platoons, and after that the Turkish guards gave us no further trouble.

On the 2nd February orders were received from General Headquarters to hand all ammunition and explosives over to the Turks.

On the 27th February the Battalion (less two companies) took over Eskichehir and certain railway bridges. The two companies at Afium Kara Hissar were actually in the train on the 9th March, in compliance with a G.H.Q. order to return to Eskichehir, when the order was countermanded, as the withdrawal of certain Italian troops from Konia had not been completed. The reoccupation of those two companies' barracks at Afium Kara Hissar was resented by the Turks, who had moved into them as soon as our men had left. Nationalist activities were still increasing, and there were many signs of serious trouble in the near future.

On the 16th March news was received of the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies, and of an impending Nationalist advance from Angora. Intelligence reports confirmed that the position was serious, and that the British withdrawal from Anatolia had been completed except for our Battalion. So our position at Eskichehir was far from pleasant; and the position of our two companies one

hundred miles further on at Afium Kara Hissar seemed to be dangerous in the extreme.

Consequently, on the 18th March, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt withdrew those two companies to Eskichehir on his own responsibility. Events proved that his decision was justified. The two companies reached Eskichehir the next day, having had every obstacle, short of fighting, put in their way by the Turks. A bomb on the railway line had been exploded by a pilot engine moving ahead of their train ; and a railway bridge had been blown up to stop them ; but thanks to Colonel Hunt's initiative they were safely over the bridge before it was demolished.

The Battalion was responsible for a very large supply dump at Eskichehir, but for some days Colonel Hunt had been loading this dump into railway trucks in view of the rapid deterioration of the situation. This foresight was also fully justified, for at dawn on the 20th March all the hills round Eskichehir were found to be occupied by Nationalist regular troops. A patrol, mounted on officers' chargers and mules, was sent out, but was promptly fired upon. At the same time information was received that our retreat by rail had been cut off by the blowing up of a bridge at Lefke. So there could be no doubt about the hostile intentions of the Turks, who were surrounding the Battalion with vastly superior numbers.

At noon a deputation of the chief men of Eskechehir arrived with a message from the G.O.C. 23rd Turkish Division, pointing out that the British force was completely surrounded, and requesting us to evacuate the town. We were given a guarantee of freedom from interruption until dark only.

All Battalion property and as much of the supply dump as possible, as well as large numbers of refugees, was loaded up by the Battalion ; and permission for our retirement was asked for and received by telegram from General Headquarters. At dark a Turkish staff officer came to warn Colonel Hunt that our safe conduct had expired ; but as usual every possible obstacle was being put in our way. All the engine-drivers had disappeared, and the vehicles of every train had been uncoupled. But by dint of much determination and firmness the first train left at 7 p.m. and the last at 9.45 p.m.

The next day, 21st March, the Battalion reached the blown-up bridge at Lefke, detrained there, and took up a defensive position; but shortly afterwards a relief force, consisting of the following units, arrived:—

2nd Rajputs (now 1/7th [Q.V.O.] Rajput Regiment).

10th Jats (now 3/9th Jat Regiment).

54th Sikhs (now 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment).

A field battery, and some Royal Engineers.

The Royal Engineers then blew up another bridge on the Eskichehir side of where the Battalion's railway trains were halted, in order to prevent the Turks from interfering with the repair of the Lefke bridge. This demolition was covered by "D" Company, who inflicted some casualties on the Nationalists who attempted to interfere.

On the 25th March the Battalion and all the rolling-stock which it had brought away from Eskichehir (13 engines and 138 vehicles) were passed over the repaired bridge, and "A" and "D" Companies took up a position on the far bank of the river while the Sappers prepared the Lefke bridge for demolition again. The Nationalists put up a stiff fight to prevent this second demolition, but their rifle and machine-gun fire was so inaccurate that we had no casualties, while "C" and "D" Companies inflicted some casualties on the Turks.

The Sappers completed the demolition of the bridge under cover of darkness during the night of the 26th/27th March, and the Battalion then continued its retirement to Derinje.

Colonel Hunt's foresight and determination, combined with the steadiness and discipline of his officers and men, had got the Battalion safely out of a very nasty situation, and had at the same time denied much useful rolling-stock and a large quantity of supplies to the Nationalists. It was a very creditable performance.

The Battalion remained almost two months at Derinje, guarding the railway line, putting Derinje in a state of

defence, and dumping large quantities of Turkish ammunition into the sea. It was then relieved by the 24th Punjabis (now 4/14th Punjab Regiment) and moved back to Bostandjik. While camped there it held part of the outpost line round Scutari for the next

*Operations
against the
Turkish
Nationalists,
1920 to 1921.*

two months, as well as taking part in several minor operations against the Nationalists. On the 24th July a good opportunity of surrounding a large band of Nationalists at Muradli was lost only by the Greek troops, who were co-operating, failing to reach their allotted positions.

The Battalion then went on detachment to Soghanli for two months, after which it returned to Bostandjik, and stayed there until its return to India in March, 1921.

During its time in Turkey the Battalion won the Army of the Black Sea Athletic Shield outright. Our Battalion sports team was consequently sent to Aldershot to represent the Army of the Black Sea in a big sports meeting there.

The following is an extract from an autograph letter which was handed over by Sir Charles Harington when he said goodbye to the Battalion on board H.T. *Franz Ferdinand* on its departure for India on the 2nd March, 1921 :—

*Complimentary
Letter from
Lt.-Gen. Sir
Charles H.
Harington,
K.C.B., D.S.O.,
G.O.C.-in-C.,
Army of the
Black Sea.*

“Lieut.-Colonel Hunt, Commanding 25th Punjabis.

* * * * *

“Will you inform all ranks how sorry I am to lose them, and tell them how much I appreciate the splendid work they have done while forming part of the Army of the Black Sea.

“They have upheld worthily the great traditions of the Indian Army, and I am informing H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India of their fine work.

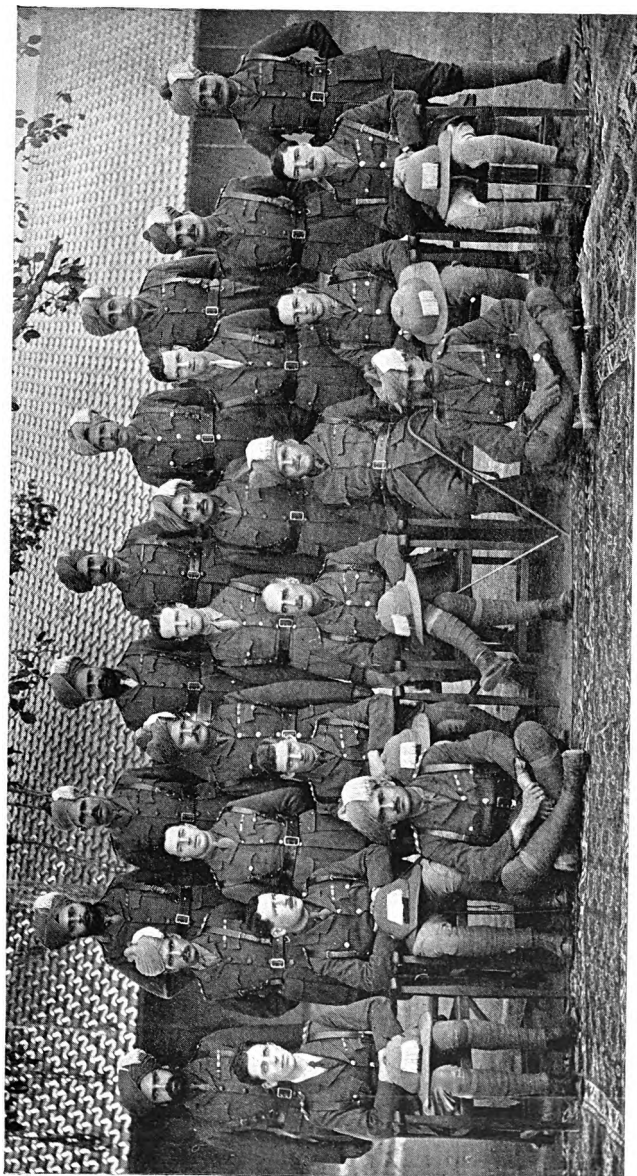
“I congratulate you on commanding such an efficient unit.”

While the Battalion was overseas on active service, our Depot at Jhelum had some onerous and unpleasant duties to carry out in aid of the Civil Power. This occurred at about the same time that General Dyer, our former Commandant, was quelling the disturbances at Amritsar.

*Rowlatt Act,
Disturbances in
India, 1919.*

On about the 12th April, 1919, the G.O.C. Jhelum Brigade ordered special precautions to be taken on account of shops being shut as a passive resistance measure. No riots occurred in Jhelum town, and special precautions were discontinued after nine days. But our Depot was ordered

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. R. A. HUNT, D.S.O., AND THE OFFICERS, 1/25th PUNJABIS.
Jhelum, March, 1921.



Back Row.—Jem. Munsha Singh. Jem. Feroze Khan. Jem. Harnam Singh. Jem. Chet Ram. Jem. Kapur Singh. Sub. Maghar Singh.
Middle Row.—Jem. Gurdas Singh. Sub. Mhmd. Khan. Lieut. D. C. John. Sub. Sher Mhmd. Khan. Lieut. J. S. Churchill. Jem. Bhikoo.
Lieut. J. G. I. Keys. Sub. Adalat Khan. Jem. Ahmed Khan.
Front Row.—Lieut. H. K. Percy-Smith. Capt. J. C. Rowson. Lt.-Col. H. R. A. Hunt, D.S.O. Sub.-Major (Hon. Lieut.) Mawaz Khan.
Capt. J. G. Kilpin. Capt. R. D. Duggan.
Seated on Ground.—Sub. Adalat Khan. Jem. Sher Mahomed.

**CAPTAIN RAJAH SIR SHER MAHOMED KHAN,
Kt., M.B.E., M.L.A.**



He served in the Battalion as an Indian Officer from 1903 to 1920. He was promoted Lieutenant in the Battalion in 1920, and retired in 1930. Was granted a Knighthood in 1937 for his work on various important Committees of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

to send one British officer and two platoons to Malakwal, and two platoons to Sargodha. The detachment at the former place had considerable trouble with the crowd and had to disperse them with the bayonet.

The Battalion goes to Jhelum. On our arrival in India the Battalion was stationed at Jhelum, where our Depot had been since 1917.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE YEARS 1922 TO 1929.

THE Great War had proved that the former organization of the Indian infantry, whereby each battalion was regarded as a separate regiment, was unsound, as *Formation of 15th Punjab Regiment.* it could not meet the requirements of a large-scale war. Under this former system "regiments" were loosely linked in groups of three. These linked regiments were supposed to help each other with drafts in war, but had little else in common. Each "regiment" enlisted and trained its own recruits in peace, and formed its own depot in war, which continued to train its own recruits only. Moreover, each regiment of a link had its separate uniform and separate traditions.

This system had worked satisfactorily in former Frontier campaigns, as all regiments of a link were not then usually on active service at the same time ; but it broke down badly during the Great War, when almost the whole of the Indian Army was at war at the same time, suffering far heavier casualties than had ever occurred before. Moreover, it entailed a waste of man-power, as small infantry depots were scattered all over India, whereas a much smaller number of large depots with all resources pooled would have greatly reduced the number of valuable officers and non-commissioned officers who had to be kept in India to train recruits.

Our link regiments under the old system were the 27th and 28th Punjabis.

In view of all the disadvantages of the old system, Army Headquarters, India, brought in the present organization from the 1st December, 1922 (*i.e.*, as soon as conditions were really beginning to settle down after the Great War and its numerous subsequent repercussions). Under the new system large Indian infantry regiments were formed, each of three to five Active battalions and a Training battalion, plus a Territorial battalion. Each existing battalion's traditions were maintained by forming the new regiments as far as possible of battalions which already had a great

deal in common. The new system is unquestionably sounder than the old one, for man-power is used to the best advantage, and the new regimental *esprit de corps*, which is now well established, has in no way detracted from the glorious traditions of any battalion.

The old regiments which formed the 15th Punjab Regiment are given in Appendix I.

Our facings were then changed from white to buff, the colour chosen for the facings of the 15th Punjab Regiment.

The 2/25th Punjabis were disbanded in conjunction with this scheme, and the 1/152nd Infantry had been disbanded in 1920 after the conclusion of the Palestine campaign, so neither of those battalions was available for inclusion in the 15th Punjab Regiment.

In conjunction with this new grouping of battalions into regiments, the composition of our Battalion was altered to one company each of Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabi Mussalmans, and Punjabi Jats. *Change in Composition of Battalion, 1921.* Much to our regret our Pathans had to be gradually discharged. It was then that the camouflaging of a few selected Pathans as Punjabi Mussalmans (*vide* note on page 2, Chapter I) took place. We obtained our Jats in the first instance by transfers from the 36th Sikhs, 82nd Punjabis, and 113th Infantry. Our Jats have done us very well indeed ever since, and we are glad to have them; but we were also very glad when we were again given permission in 1925 to enlist Khattaks.

The comparatively minor expedition against the Mahsuds in 1917, in which the Battalion took part while stationed at Miranshah, had not acted as a real deterrent to the Mahsuds, whose raids into British territory continued throughout the Great War. Government consequently decided to settle the Mahsud problem permanently as soon as sufficient troops could be made available. The Waziristan campaign was therefore started late in 1919, immediately after the Third Afghan War. The worst of the fighting was over by the middle of 1920, but fighting continued spasmodically until 1924, while roads and Posts for the permanent occupation of Waziristan were being built. *Waziristan Campaign, 1919 to 1924.*

On the 1st November, 1922, our "A" and "C" Companies were sent to guard Mari Indus and Kalabagh,

as it was heard that the Mahsuds intended to raid that very important bottle-neck in the Waziristan lines of communication, where all personnel and stores had to be transferred from the broad to the narrow-gauge railway and ferried across the River Indus. Our detachment remained there for six months, but no raids took place during that time.

For this duty the personnel of our detachment received the 6th Indian General Service Medal with clasp, "Waziristan, 1921-24."

But the 2/25th Punjabis, with several 1/25th officers and men attached, had been through the whole campaign from the beginning and received the following three clasps on their medal :—

"Mahsud, 1919-20."

"Waziristan, 1919-21."

"Waziristan, 1921-24."

They also received some decorations. Those earned by men attached from our own Battalion are shown in Appendix III.

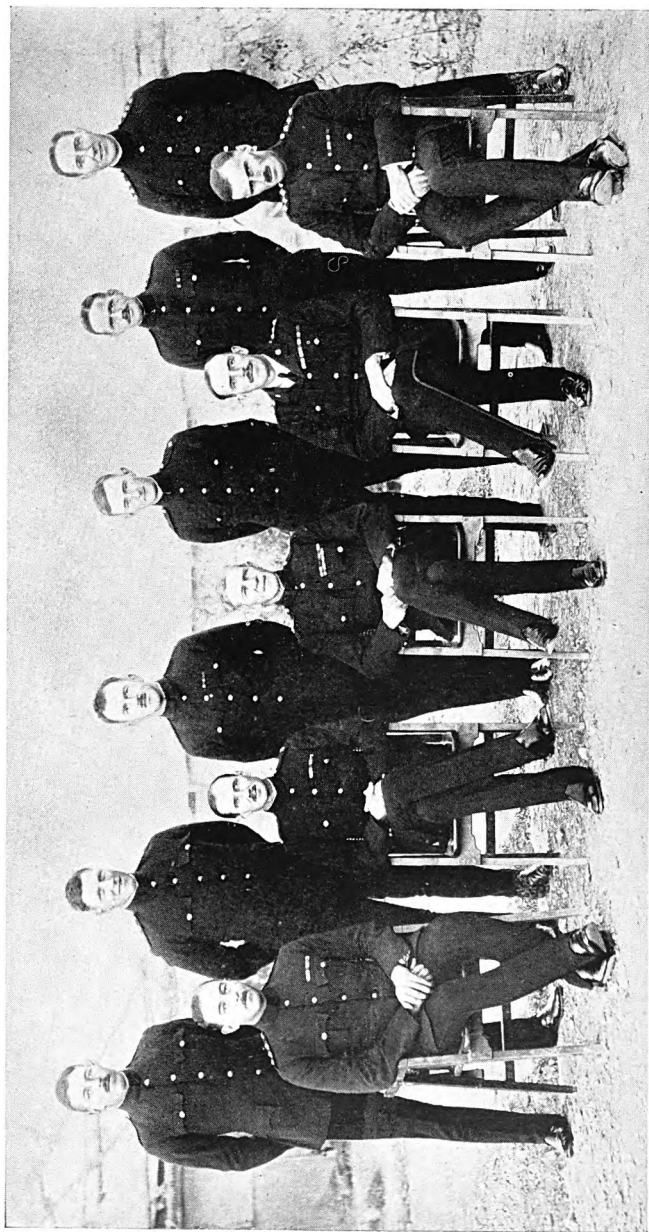
The Battalion provided the guards of honour when H.R.H. The Prince of Wales visited Jhelum in 1921. Both His *H.R.H. The Prince of Wales's Visit.* Royal Highness and H.E. The Governor of the Punjab expressed their approval of the smartness of these guards.

During its stay in Jhelum the Battalion continued to gain excellent annual inspection reports. Our hockey team also did extremely well during this period by winning the Rawalpindi District Hockey Tournament in 1922 and 1923, and the Northern Command Hockey Tournament in 1923. *Inspection Reports and Athletics.*

On the 12th February, 1924, the Battalion left Jhelum for Iraq (the new name for Mesopotamia) in ordinary peacetime relief, and disembarked at Basrah on the 21st February. One company was detached to Shaiba to guard the aerodrome there, and the remainder of the Battalion went into temporary match-board huts at Makina, a suburb of Basrah, where they stayed for the rest of the year. *The Battalion Returns to Basrah, 1924.*

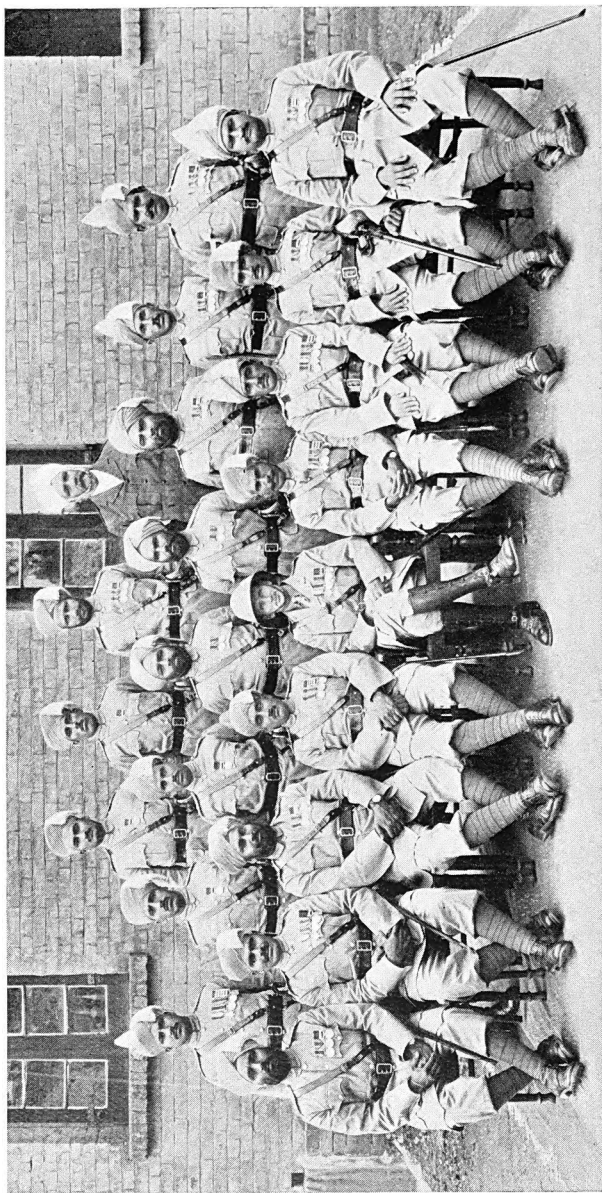
During this period the British officers' quarters at Makina were burnt to the ground. There was a high wind, so the

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. W. ATKINS, M.C., AND THE BRITISH OFFICERS, 1/15th PUNJAB REGIMENT.
Wana, November, 1930.



Standing.—Lieut. F. G. Anderson. Capt. J. G. I. Keys. Capt. C. G. Wilson. 2/Lieut. H. D. Harrison. Capt. J. Peffers. Capt. S. G. Gardiner.
Seated.—Capt. A. A. Fraser Harris. Major H. R. Stranack. Lt.-Col. G. W. Atkins, M.C. Capt. T. S. Emery, M.C. Capt. W. A. Colbourne.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. R. STRANACK AND THE INDIAN OFFICERS, 1/15th PUNJAB REGIMENT.
Rawalpindi, 1st January, 1935.



Back Row.—Jem. Rup Chand. Jem. Gagan Ram. Jem. Ram Singh. Hon. Jem. Santa Singh.
Middle Row.—Jem. Sher Ahmad. Jem. Sardara Ram. Jem. Allah Ditta. Jem. Kartar Singh. Jem. Tehal Singh. Jem. Manohar Singh.
 Jem. Shah Baz Khan. Jem. Mian Mahomed.
Front Row.—Sub. Waryam Singh. Sub. Daler Khan. Sub. Munsha Singh. Sub.-Major Mahomed Sarwar Khan. Lt.-Col. H. R. Stranack. Sub. Pirthi Singh. Sub. Khailzada, I.D.S.M. Sub. Ali Shan. Sub. Mahboob Khan.

fire spread rapidly, but the men turned out so quickly and worked so well that no officer had any of his property burnt.

In January, 1925, the Battalion moved to Mosul and remained there for ten months before returning again to its old lines in Basrah. During our stay at Mosul nothing of interest happened, except that permission was received from Army Headquarters, India, for us to start enlisting Khattaks again.

A combined Rifle and Athletic Meeting for all units in Iraq was held at Baghdad in February, 1926, in which the Battalion was placed third in the Sports Athletics. (being beaten only by the two British battalions), and won the Open Hockey Tournament, the Indian Units' Hockey Shield, and the Machine Gun Competition.

The Battalion left Basrah in March, 1926, *en route* for Poona, where it remained until March, 1928. The only events of interest during our time at Poona were that the Battalion helped to line the streets in Bombay on the departure from India of H.M. King Amanullah of Afghanistan in December, 1927; and we found a detachment of two companies at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, from July, 1927, to March, 1928.

In March, 1928, the Battalion moved to Trichinopoly in South India, which had not been occupied as a military station for some years. Owing to the reorganization of the South Indian Railway, which has a huge works in Trichinopoly, and the consequent dismissal of a number of employees, it was thought that rioting might occur and the Battalion was accordingly ordered there in case of trouble.

Several flag marches (including an unauthorized one by Subedar-Major and Honorary Lieutenant Bhagwan Singh) were carried out, but there were no disturbances. One company was sent on detachment to Bellary and other detachments to Trivandrum and Ootacamund.

In 1928 the Battalion won the Madras District Hockey Cup and the Madras District Wrestling.

From the 1st July, 1929, all infantry battalions were reorganized. Rifle companies were reduced from four to

three, and a new machine-gun company was added. At the same time every battalion of the Regiment was ordered by Army Headquarters to eliminate one of the classes which we enlist. In our case it was *Inception of Machine Gun Companies, 1929.* very reluctantly decided to eliminate Dogras, because their recruiting was becoming more and more difficult, while recruits of all our other classes were coming in well.

There were a few changes in the establishment of the machine-gun company before finality was reached ; but the organization of the Battalion was finally fixed as follows :—

“ A ” Company : Sikhs.

“ B ” Company : Two platoons Jats and two platoons Khattaks.

“ C ” Company : Punjabi Mussulmans.

“ D ” (M.G.) Company : Mixed (No. 13 Platoon being half Sikh and half Jat, No. 14 Platoon being half Punjabi Mussalman and half Khattak).

Except that “ D ” (M.G.) Company is now called “ S ” Company (*i.e.*, Support Company, in view of the fact that this company will eventually have anti-tank guns as well as machine guns), the above organization is still in existence at the time of writing this History (May, 1937), and is perfectly satisfactory.

CHAPTER XV.

THE YEARS 1930 TO 1937 (INCLUDING WAZIRISTAN, 1930,
AND THE MOHMAND CAMPAIGN, 1935).

ON the 2nd November, 1929, the Battalion arrived at Manzai, in Waziristan, and stayed there until October, 1930, when it moved to Wana Camp, also in Waziristan. Wana had been the headquarters of the old Wana Militia, but was abandoned in 1919 at the commencement of the Third Afghan War. In 1921-22 a force was sent there to punish the Wana Wazirs for the trouble they had given in 1919, but Wana was not permanently reoccupied until 1929 when the Manzai Brigade, under the command of Brigadier R. C. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., moved up there.

The Battalion arrived in Manzai just in time to take it over before the Manzai Brigade moved out. The Battalion consequently spent several months in building a new permanent perimeter suitable for defence by one battalion only, and in demolishing the defences of "larger Manzai." The new defences themselves represented a large perimeter for one battalion to hold, as Manzai was then railhead, and so contained large hospitals and much mechanical transport. The Battalion also maintained a detachment at Kirghi Post on the Takki Zam River.

In May, 1930, there was considerable trouble and rioting in Dera Ismail Khan in connection with the Congress civil disobedience campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins was consequently sent to take command of Dera Ismail Khan, and he took our "A" and "C" Companies with him. "A" Company remained on this extremely onerous and unpleasant duty for one month, and "C" Company remained for two months. Both companies had to suppress riots.

In 1930 there were also very serious "Red Shirt" riots and anti-Government activities over the whole of the North-West Frontier Province. In conjunction with this there was considerable unrest among the Trans-Border

Pathans from one end of the North-West Frontier to the other, as the tribesmen believed the fantastic stories spread by the Red Shirt leaders, and by other seditious organizations, that the power of the British Raj in India was rapidly breaking up. There was extremely serious rioting in Peshawar City, and the Afridis were stupid enough to attempt to capture Peshawar itself. The amazing credulity of the Trans-Border Pathans at that time is illustrated by the following story :—

One of the Afridis who took part in the incursion into the Peshawar District was offered some British rupees, but he refused them, saying that they would very soon be valueless as the British were leaving India. He was asked why there were still so many troops in Peshawar if his presumption were true. He replied : " Oh, those are only a rearguard whom the Government have abandoned. We shall soon deal with them."

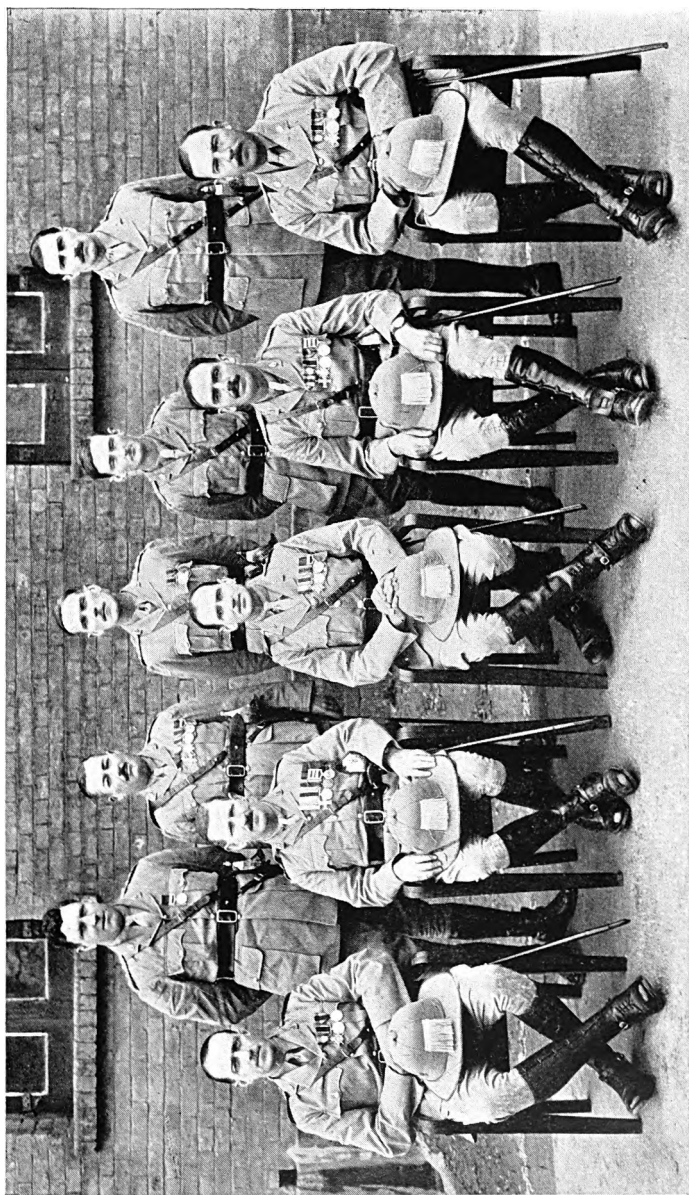
This trouble took two years, with a considerable amount of fighting, to stamp out ; and the Indian General Service Medal, 1908, with the clasp " North-West Frontier, 1930-31 " was issued for it.

The Battalion did not have the luck to see any fighting, but Manzai was within the area of the trouble, so the Battalion qualified for the above medal and clasp.

In October, 1930, the Battalion joined the Wana Brigade at Wana, and stayed there until December, 1931. While at Wana the Battalion carried out training and went out on many " Columns " with the Brigade, but nothing of interest happened.

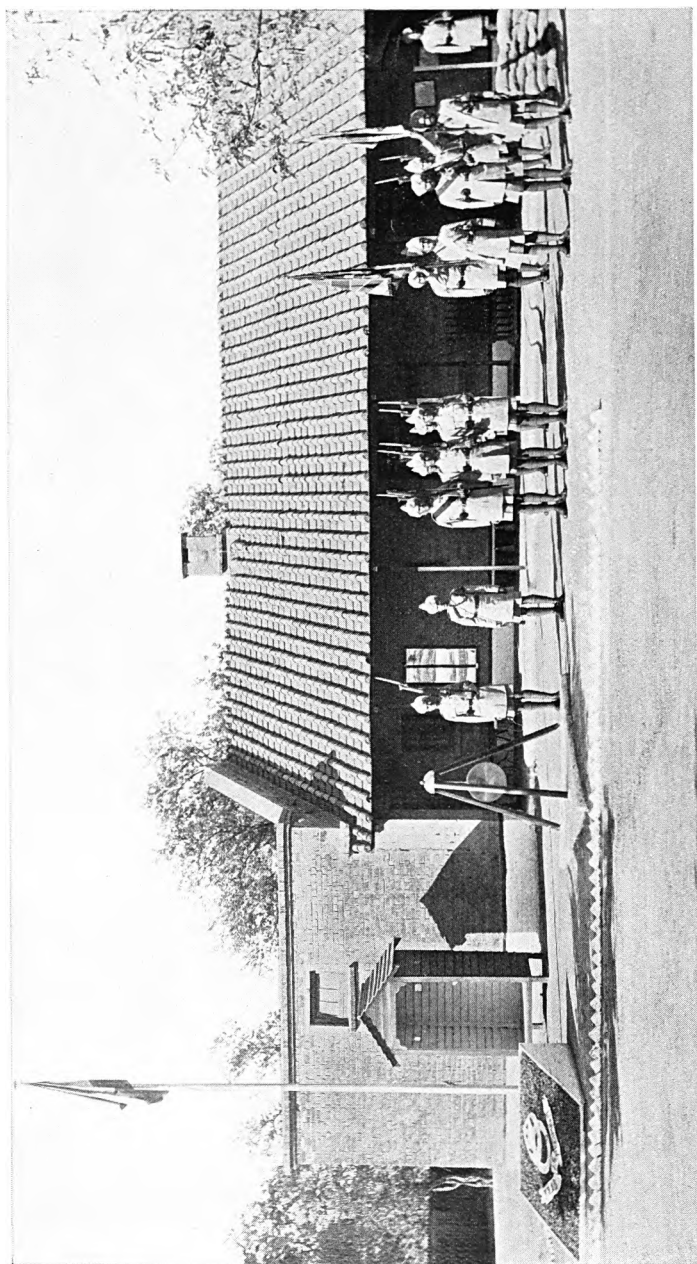
The Battalion remained in Rawalpindi from December, 1931, to January, 1936. Those four years were very strenuous ones of intensive training ; of three moves to the Frontier at short notice, for active service ; and of conspicuous success at athletics ; for all of which the Battalion obtained excellent annual inspection reports, in which our men continued to receive praise for their cheerful willingness always to do their best in whatever was asked of them ; and the Battalion was praised for its all-round efficiency, which had steadily increased each of the four years which it

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. R. STRANACK AND THE BRITISH OFFICERS, 1/15th PUNJAB REGIMENT,
Rawalpindi, 25th February, 1935.



Back Row.—Capt. J. G. I. Keys. Major A. Jardine, M.B.E. Capt. F. Mackenzie. Lieut. H. D. Harrison. Lieut. H. B. Hudson.
Front Row.—Major H. J. Underwood. Major J. E. Shearer, M.C. Lt.-Col. H. R. Stranack. Major T. S. Emery, M.C. Major A. A. Fraser Harris.

**QUARTER GUARD AND COLOURS, 1/15th PUNJAB REGIMENT.
Rawalpindi, May, 1935.**



spent in Rawalpindi. These events will now be reviewed separately.

New Colours were formally taken into use on the 28th March, 1932, and the Colours which we had borne since 1895 were placed in glass cases in the Officers' Mess, along with those which we had carried between 1878 and 1895. Our new Regimental Colour is buff-coloured in accordance with our new facings, instead of the St. George's Cross which we previously carried because of our former white facings. Our new Colours bear all the Battle Honours of the 15th Punjab Regiment as given in Appendix II.

The Hassan Khel, a tribe whose territory lies astride the Kaitu River between Spinwam Post and the Afghan province of Khost, had been giving trouble for some time. The troops from Kohat were sent to punish this tribe, so the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Brigade was sent at very short notice during the first week of March, 1933, to garrison Kohat during the absence of the Kohat Brigade. The Battalion remained in Kohat until the end of March, and then returned to Rawalpindi. The Hassan Khel had submitted as soon as force was threatened, so there was no war. It was very disappointing for all ranks of the Battalion, who were very keen indeed on seeing active service.

Unrest continued in many places on the North-West Frontier, however, and there were repeated warnings of possible moves on active service. Eventually, in July, 1933, it became necessary to send a punitive expedition into the Mohmand and Bajaur countries. These operations were carried out by the troops of the Peshawar District, but the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Brigade was sent to Peshawar at very short notice indeed on the 30th July, 1933. This time there was some fighting for which a medal was issued, but the Battalion had no luck at all, and remained as garrison of Peshawar. We had a very strenuous time in the heat with very heavy duties and fatigues, and the Battalion again gained very high praise for its willingness and energy under disappointing and trying circumstances; but we saw no fighting and did not qualify for the medal. This was a bitter disappointment to all ranks.

The Battalion returned to Rawalpindi on the 2nd October, but went out to camp again at Hassan Abdal three weeks later, for company, battalion and brigade training. Except for a short rest back in Rawalpindi in December and January, the Brigade remained at Hassan Abdal until February, 1934.

The year 1934 passed off quietly, but trouble again broke out on the Peshawar and Nowshera borders in 1935. All

The Mohmand Operations, 1935. the summer the Nowshera Brigade was out in the Loe Agra Salient on the Buner and

Swat borders, getting a certain amount of fighting. During that time the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Brigade was constantly expecting to move to the area of operations; but the Nowshera Brigade was able to deal with that small war without assistance, much to our disappointment.

In the meantime the Mohmands again began to give trouble. Under the leadership of the Haji of Turangzai they did considerable damage to the motor-road which had been made into their country in 1933, the security of which they had guaranteed under their peace terms that year. Their raids into British territory also recommenced.

The following force was consequently sent into Mohmand territory in the autumn of 1935 to punish the Mohmands and to repair the Gandab road and extend it up to and over the Nahakki Pass into the heart of Upper Mohmand territory :—

Striking Force : The Peshawar and Nowshera Brigades.

L. of C. Troops : 2nd (Rawalpindi) Brigade.

Force Reserve : 3rd (Jhelum) Brigade.

The striking force had some very hard fighting, of which the Guides Infantry (5/12th Frontier Force Regiment)

The Task of the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Brigade in "Mohforce," 1935. and the 2/15th Punjab Regiment bore the chief brunt, and both battalions did extremely well; but the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades unfortunately got no fighting at all.

Our Brigade was distributed as follows :—

Brigade Headquarters : Ghalanai.

No. 1 Sector L. of C. : 1/15th Punjab Regiment (Kilagai Post—Dand Banda Post).

No. 2 Sector L. of C. : 2/2nd Punjab Regiment (Sikandar Post—Kharappa Kanda).

No. 3 Sector L. of C. : 1st Bn. The Hampshire Regiment (Ghalanai).

Force Reserve : 3rd (Jhelum) Brigade (Ghalanai).

No. 4 Sector L. of C. : 3/11th Sikhs (Katsai).

The country lent itself to division into these sectors. No. 1 Sector consisted of an incredibly tangled mass of steep hills, cliffs and scrub-covered nullahs, stretching from the British border near Rustum along both banks of the Gandab River to the high *massif* in which the Kharappa Kandao is situated. This sector would have used up a complete infantry brigade to piquet in the normal way, so safeguarding it with one battalion only was a very nasty problem. This was successfully solved by using fighting patrols, which were kept on the move all day, unceasingly scouring the areas both sides of the road. No. 2 Sector was also a very nasty one, but could be piqueted.

Nos. 3 and 4 Sectors lay in a broad, flat, cultivated valley flanked by high and extremely steep and rugged hills. These two sectors were adequately safeguarded by a combination of permanent piquets and fighting patrols.

The Battalion moved to "Mohfor" at short notice on the 9th September, 1935, and very soon afterwards took over No. 1 Sector of the line of communication from the Nowshera Brigade. The *The Battalion's Share in "Mohforce," 1935.* sector was about five miles long with Kilagai Post (held by "A" Company and No. 14 Platoon, "D" [S.] Company) at the Indian end of it and Dand Post (held by the remainder of the Battalion) at the up-stream end. Both these Posts were really very large permanent piquets. It was very hot, and the men had an extremely hard time for two months, with practically the whole Battalion out every day from first light to dusk, moving over that really bad, rough ground in platoon fighting patrols. Dand Banda, which lies at the junction of two small rivers, is a notoriously malarial spot, so practically the whole Battalion got malaria, in spite of every precaution. The consequent loss of strength as men went sick made duties and patrols impossible to find without reducing all men to "one night in bed." But the men struggled on with the most admirable courage and cheerfulness.

The withdrawal from the Mohmand country started on the 31st October, 1935, as soon as the road over the Nahakki Pass was complete. It was extremely well organized on the brigade and battalion block system, and was carried out rapidly, according to plan, with no hitches and without a shot being fired.

Unfortunately the Battalion saw no fighting, but it carried out probably the hardest task of any battalion in the Force very efficiently and with its usual cheery willingness in face of great hardship. We were the last battalion of the Force to leave Mohmand territory.

The Force was broken up as each Formation reached Michni. The 2nd Brigade then marched the whole 150 miles to Rawalpindi via Peshawar and the Grand Trunk Road.

On our way through Peshawar we were inspected by Major-General S. F. Muspratt, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., the Force Commander, who expressed his greatest admiration for the way in which we had carried out our very strenuous and unhealthy duties on the line of communication. He emphasized the fact that the proof of our efficiency was that there had not been a single "regrettable incident" on the line of communication. Every experienced Frontier soldier will appreciate that compliment, for we all know the Pathan predilection for taking advantage of any inefficiency or slackness on the lines of communication rather than attempting to fight the main striking force.

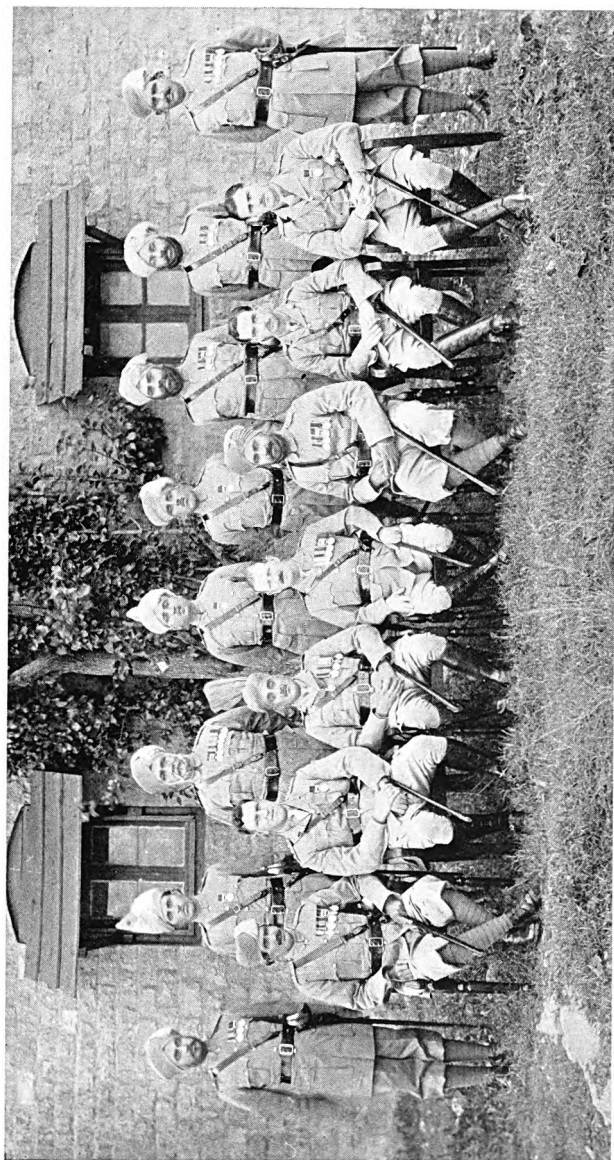
The force was also congratulated by H.E. the Viceroy and by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India. The latter said that "Mohforce" had carried out its task more efficiently than any previous force on the North-West Frontier of India.

For this campaign the Battalion received the 7th Indian General Service Medal, with clasp, "North-West Frontier, 1935."

While demolishing caves from which the enemy could have sniped our Battalion sector at Dand Banda, we were lucky enough to discover a hastily abandoned headquarters of the Haji of Turangzai, the principal Mohmand leader. In it we discovered three books of prayer, one of them hand-written, and all with hand-written marginal notes.

*Trophies from
the Headquarters
of the Haji
of Turangzai.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. E. SHEARER, M.C., AND THE OFFICERS, 1/15th PUNJAB REGIMENT.
Fort Lockhart, September, 1936.



Standing.—Jem. Narain Singh. Jem. Gul Wahid. Hon. Jem. Sautta Singh. Jem. Mahomed Anwar. Jem. Gugan Ram. Jem. Manohar Singh.
Jem. Kartar Singh. Sub. Mian Mahomed.
Seated.—Sub. Mahomed Wali. Capt. J. G. I. Keys. Sub.-Major (Hon. Lieut.) Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Shearer, M.C.
Sub. Nunsha Singh. Lieut. M. F. MacLean. Lieut. H. B. Hudson.

THE CORONATION OF H.M. KING GEORGE VI.



Subedar Mahomed Wali and his Orderly, No. 10678 **Sepoy Walayat Khan**, who represented the 1/15th Punjab Regiment in England at the Coronation, 12th May, 1937.

These had presumably been written by the Haji himself, for tied up with the books was a complete sheaf of "Confidential Reports" by the Mohmand mullahs to the Haji, saying exactly which maliks were for him and which were pro-British, and the exact strength of lashkars brought into the field by each of them. These reports were handed over to the Intelligence Service, but the three books are now framed in our Officers' Mess and form an unusual and most interesting trophy.

H.M. King George V's Silver Jubilee was celebrated on the 6th May, 1935, while the Battalion was in Rawalpindi.

*Silver Jubilee
Celebrations.*

Jubilee Medals were issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Stranack, to Major Emery, who stage-managed the Jubilee Tattoo at Rawalpindi, and to twenty-four Indian officers and other ranks. One Meritorious Service Medal and one Long Service and Good Conduct Medal were also given to the Battalion as a Jubilee honour.

The Battalion did very well indeed in games and sports while at Rawalpindi, winning the following events:—

Hockey and Athletics. Rawalpindi District Sports in 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Rawalpindi District Medley Race Cup in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Rawalpindi District Wrestling Cup in 1933 and 1934.

(In 1935 no one would challenge us, so we were given the Cup permanently.)

We also won the Inter-Battalion Sports at our quinquennial Regimental Reunion at the Training Battalion, in 1933.

We were runners-up in the Rawalpindi District Hockey Championship in 1935.

Army Rifle Association rifle and revolver shooting was only started seriously in the Battalion for the first time in 1932, and our teams have done very well indeed for young teams. Our team was fourth in India in the Battalion Match in 1933 and 1935, and in the King-Emperor's Cup was fourth in 1933 and third in 1935.

In 1934 No. 3959 Naik Walayat Khan won the Magdala Gold Medal for the best shot in the Indian Army; and in 1935 he won the Magdala Bronze Medal for gaining third place in the Indian Army Championship.

The Battalion arrived back in Rawalpindi from "Mohforce" in November, 1935, and after a most hectic two months there doing survey boards on "Mohforce" clothing and equipment, completing its annual musketry course, going out on brigade exercises with troops, and handing over to the relieving battalion, we moved in ordinary relief to the Kohat Outposts in January, 1936.

*Samana
Battalion, 1936.*

There we were "Samana Battalion" until October, 1936. This meant that during the winter we provided one rifle company at Arawali Fort in the Kurram Agency, one and a half companies at Fort Lockhart, Gulistan Post and Sangar Post on the Samana Ridge, and Battalion Headquarters and the remainder of the Battalion were quartered at Thal Fort near the Kurram River. For the summer the Thal detachment moved up to Fort Lockhart.

Soon after our arrival in the Kohat district we took part in the Kohat District Athletic Meeting. We were second in the sports, being beaten by a narrow margin by our old Jhelum rivals, the 2/14th Punjab Regiment. In the hockey we were also beaten in the final by the same battalion after the most exciting and spirited match which the writer has ever witnessed.

Early in 1936 a small khaki puggari (with a short, round kullah for Mussalmans) was introduced for field service order and marching order, as the former full-length parade puggaris used to fall off too easily when running on a steep hillside.

Our white puggari fringes had for some time been discontinued except for drill order or ceremonial parades, as they were too conspicuous on active service. So, in 1935, dark-blue Highland hose flashes were introduced in order to enable our men to be recognized when not wearing white puggari fringes.

There were no other events of interest, except the three days' march from Thal to Fort Lockhart in April, when we had severe hailstorms each night *en route*, and marched into Fort Lockhart in another hailstorm on the third day. The first two marches were comparatively flat, but during the eleven miles of the last day's march we climbed over 3,000 feet. However, in spite of the drenchings at night and the sudden intense cold *en route* after the heat of Thal, not a single man fell out or went sick. It was a very good

performance, as many of the men were still suffering from the virulent form of malaria picked up in "Mohforce."

In October, 1936, the Battalion concentrated at Thal Fort, Kurram, and took over the duties of "Thal Battalion,"

*Thal Battalion,
1936 to 1937.* which forms the Kurram Mobile Column in the event of trouble in that area. But up to the time of writing (Coronation Day

of H.M. King George VI), we have had a most disappointing time. In December, 1936, the Khaisora operations in Waziristan suddenly commenced. The fighting was less than thirty miles by road from Thal, and the Battalion was ordered to stand by for a rapid relief at Thal by the 2/13th Frontier Force Rifles from Kohat, in order to enable us to be moved to the Khaisora by mechanical transport. But the order was cancelled after we had been "standing by" for three impatient weeks. All ranks were tremendously keen to go to the war, so that order caused us all intense disappointment.

But we got one small piece of excitement when a party of Wazirs (having apparently moved by lorry) tried to blow up the Kurram River bridge, only one mile from Thal Fort, during the night of 5th/6th December, 1936. At dawn next morning the Battalion went out to attack the enemy, but none were to be seen. So two permanent piquets were built to guard the bridge, and the Battalion returned the same evening to Thal Fort.

In the spring of 1937 the war in Waziristan recommenced, and the fighting at one time came to within ten miles of Thal. But up to date (May, 1937) we have had the mortification of being just three miles outside the war area. We have had our hopes raised many times by news of lashkars coming to raid Thal City or the Kurram Bridge piquets, but so far we have always been disappointed, as the lashkars never materialized.

On the night of 14th/15th May a large body of tribesmen came up to the wire of one of our camp piquets at Thal and opened accurate fire in the dark on the piquet. But one burst of fire in reply by the piquet, aimed by the light of Very Lights, ended the "battle" at once, and apparently gave the enemy casualties.

Meanwhile, orders for our next move in the ordinary course of relief have been published. We are extremely

disappointed to hear that we are going right away from any chance of war for the next four years, for on the 2nd August, 1937, three platoons move to Gyantse and Yatung in Tibet, while the rest of the Battalion will move on the 15th November to Alipore, Calcutta.

*Impending move
to Calcutta
and Tibet.*

This year we were again beaten in the Kohat District Hockey Tournament by the winners, the 5/13th Frontier Force Rifles, who had relieved us as Samana Battalion; but we won both the Kohat District Athletic Shield and the Kohat District Championship Shield. This latter shield is given for the best aggregate in hockey, tug-of-war, cross-country running, association football, and athletics. These results are extremely satisfactory.

*Hockey and
Athletics,
1936 to 1937.*

Meanwhile our company at the Training Battalion has also been doing extremely well this year, as it has won the annual shields there for turn-out in uniform, hockey and wrestling, and also the Championship Shield for the Best All-Round Company.

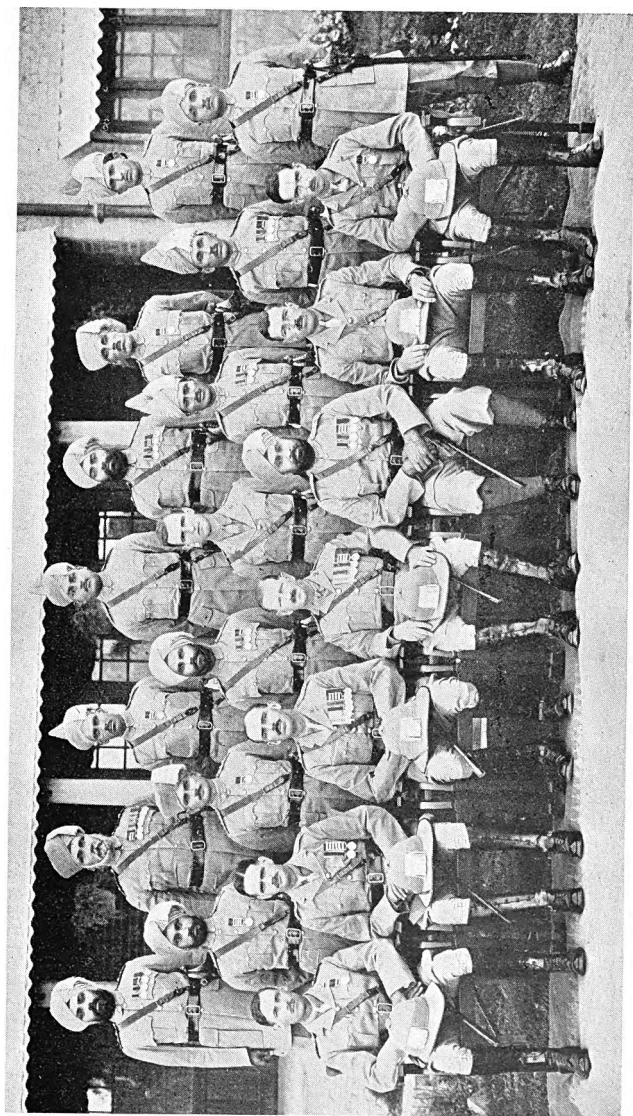
We were all very glad to hear, early in 1937, that Colonel H. R. A. Hunt, D.S.O., who commanded us from 1917 to 1923, has been appointed Colonel of the Battalion.

*Colonel of the
Battalion.*

Envoi.

Throughout the eighty years of its existence the Battalion has, perhaps, been less fortunate than many Indian battalions in getting hard fighting, but that, after all, is purely a matter of luck. Whenever our Battalion or any of our officers or men attached to other battalions, have been on active service, they have invariably done conspicuously well and gained the unstinted praise of their superior commanders. And both in peace and war the Battalion has always maintained its outstanding reputation for high morale and "guts," and for arduous duties cheerfully, willingly and efficiently performed. Our generals have repeatedly called attention to those qualities in our Battalion. These, after all, are the basic qualities upon which all discipline and reliability in soldiering rest, and our Battalion is one to which we all can be—and are—intensely proud to belong.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. E. SHEARER, M.C., AND THE OFFICERS, 1/15th PUNJAB REGIMENT.
Thal, 18th May, 1937.



Back Row—Sub. Warayam Singh. Hon. Jem. Santa Singh. Jem. Allah Ditta. Jem. Mahomed Afzal Khan. Hon. Sub. Manohar Singh.
Jem. Gugan Ram. Jem. Gul Wahid (Jem. Adj.).
Middle Row—Jem. Gurbaksh Singh. Sub. Amir Singh. Jem. Tehal Singh. 2/Lieut. R. V. Warren. Jem. Kajir Khan. Sub. Shah Baz Khan.
Jem. Mahomed Anwar Khan.
Front Row—Capt. R. V. Clifford. Major J. Peffers. Major T. S. Emery, M.C. Lt.-Col. J. E. Shearer, M.C. Sub.-Major Munsha Singh.
Capt. F. G. Anderson (Adj.). Lieut. M. F. MacLean, (Qr.Mr.).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

THE VARIOUS DESIGNATIONS OF THE BATTALION.

- 1857 Raised at Mian Mir on the 8th June, 1857, as "The Lahore Punjab Battalion." Renamed the 17th Regiment of Punjab Infantry on the 15th August, 1857.
- 1861 Became the 29th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and later in 1861 renamed the 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.
- 1864 Became the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.
- 1885 Became the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- 1901 Became the 25th Punjab Infantry.
- 1903 Became the 25th Punjabis.
- 1917 Became the 1st Battalion 25th Punjabis.
- 1922 Became the 1st Battalion 15th Punjab Regiment. The 15th Punjab Regiment was then formed from the following existing battalions :—
 - 1/15th Punjab Regiment from the 25th Punjabis.
 - 2/15th Punjab Regiment from the 26th Punjabis.
 - 3/15th Punjab Regiment from the 27th Punjabis.
 - 4/15th Punjab Regiment from the 28th Punjabis.
 - 10/15th Punjab Regiment Training Battalion from the 29th Punjabis.

The 11/15th Punjab Regiment was raised as a Territorial Battalion of the Regiment.

APPENDIX II.

BATTLE HONOURS OF THE 15TH PUNJAB REGIMENT, 1857 TO 1937.

China, 1860-62.	Ali Masjid.	Peiwar Kotal.
Charasiah.	Ahmad Khel.	Kabul, 1879.
Kandahar, 1880.	Afghanistan, 1878-80.	Burma, 1885-87.
Chitral.	Somaliland, 1901-04.	

The Great War.

Loos.	France and Flanders, 1915.	Suez Canal.
Egypt, 1915.	Megiddo.	Sharon.
Palestine, 1918.	Tigris, 1916.	Kut al Amara, 1917.
Baghdad.	Mesopotamia, 1915-18.	Persia, 1918.
N.-W. Frontier of India, 1917.	Killimanjaro.	E. Africa, 1914-17.

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF HONOURS, AWARDS AND MEDALS GAINED BY THE BATTALION.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

- (i) *Mentions in Despatches.*
Captain R. Larkins (three times).
Lieutenant J. W. Hoggan.
- (ii) *Medal awarded to Battalion.*
The Indian Mutiny Medal, without Clasp.

BHOOTAN MISSION, 1863-64.

Sword of Honour presented by Punjab Government.
Jemadar Sooba Singh.

THE SECOND AFGHAN WAR, 1878-80.

- (i) *Battle Honours.*
Afghanistan, 1878-80.
Ahmad Khel.
Kandahar, 1880.
- (ii) *Commander of the Bath.*
Colonel J. W. Hoggan.
- (iii) *Brevet Majority.*
Captain W. V. Ellis.
- (iv) *Order of British India, 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major Sher Singh (promoted to 1st Class on the
21st October, 1881).
Subedar Dharm Singh.
- (v) *Mentions in Despatches.*
Subedar Dharm Singh.
Jemadar Bhoop Singh.
- (vi) *Medals awarded to Battalion.*
2nd Afghan War Medal, with two clasps, "Ahmad Khel"
and "Kandahar." No. 1 Company also received a third
clasp, "Kabul."
Kabul-Kandahar Bronze Star.

THE BLACK MOUNTAINS EXPEDITION, 1888.

Distinguished Service Order.
Captain C. H. H. Beley, *p.s.c.* (killed).

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL, 1895.

- (i) *Battle Honour.*
Chitral.
- (ii) *Commander of the Bath.*
Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth.
- (iii) *Medal.*
Third Indian General Service Medal, with clasp "Relief of Chitral, 1895."

THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE, 1897.

- (i) *Mentions in Despatches.*
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. B. Coats.
- (ii) *Order of British India, 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major Jamit Singh.
- (iii) *Medal.*
Third Indian General Service Medal, with clasp "Punjab Frontier, 1897-98."

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN, 1901-04.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.
1637 Havildar Sadhu Singh.

THE ZAKHA KHEL CAMPAIGN, 1908.

Medal.
Fifth Indian General Service Medal, with clasp "North-West Frontier of India, 1908."

THE GREAT WAR, 1914-21.

- (i) *Distinguished Service Order.*
Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R. A. Hunt.
Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. C. Penton.
- (ii) *Military Cross.*
Major G. W. Atkins.
Lieutenant R. K. Henson.
Subedar Mushtaq Singh.
- (iii) *Order of British India (2nd Class).*
Subedar (Hon. Lieutenant) Inder Singh.
Subedar Sher Mahomed Khan.
- (iv) *Indian Distinguished Service Medal.*
Subedar Inder Singh.
Subedar Hakam Khan.
Jemadar Sher Bahadur.
Jemadar Mir Afzal.
Havildar-Major Kajir Khan.
2370 Havildar Sawan Singh.
2673 Naik Mathra.
2832 Lance-Naik Arjan Singh.
4459 Sepoy Malik Din.
- (v) *Meritorious Service Medal.*
3167 Quartermaster-Havildar Nagina Singh.
2939½ Colour-Havildar Gurbaksh Singh.

3266 Havildar Diwan Singh.
 1648 Havildar Sardar Ali.
 2351 Havildar Inder Singh.
 4322 Sepoy Sewa Singh.
 2954 Havildar Mir Gul.
 3043 Havildar Sher Ali.
 3133 Havildar Kutub Din.
 2810 Naik Feroze Gul.
 3608 Lance-Naik Alam Khan.
 2514 Lance-Naik Sarwan Singh.

(vi) *French Legion of Honour (Chevalier)*.
 Major H. R. A. Hunt.

(vii) *Brevet Majority*.
 Captain H. R. A. Hunt (1916).
 Captain C. N. Steel (1917).
 Captain S. W. Finnis (1919).

(viii) *Honorary Lieutenants*.
 Subedar-Major Mawaz Khan (1920).
 Subedar Inder Singh (1920).

(ix) *Honorary Subedar-Major*.
 Subedar Pir Mahomed Khan (1915).

(x) *Mentions in Despatches*.
 Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R. A. Hunt, D.S.O.
 (5 times).
 Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. C. Penton, D.S.O.
 (twice).
 Brevet-Major C. N. Steel.
 Brevet-Major S. W. Finnis.
 Captain A. A. Fraser Harris.
 Lieutenant D. C. John.
 Subedar-Major Mula Singh.
 Subedar Pir Mahomed.
 Subedar Sudama.
 Subedar-Major Mawaz Khan (twice).
 Subedar Sher Mahomed Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I.
 2126 Havildar Uddham Singh.
 3050 Havildar Ahmed Khan.
 2948 Naik Mahomed Khan.
 3388 Havildar Uje Din.
 260 Lance-Naik Kashmira Singh.
 3026½ Lance-Naik Diwan Singh.
 3484 Lance-Naik Fateh Singh.
 2643 Sepoy Daim Khan.
 2984 Sepoy Dewa Singh.
 354 Sepoy Hashnak Singh.
 437 Sepoy Fateh Singh.
 3249 Sepoy Hazara Singh.
 4150 Sepoy Baghtu.
 3868 Sepoy Nikka.

(xi) *Medals*.
 The Battalion earned only two medals—
 The British War Medal, and
 The Victory Medal.

But many individuals of the Battalion also earned the 1914-15
 Star.

THE WAZIRISTAN CAMPAIGN, 1919-24.

- (i) *Indian Order of Merit.*
3557 Sepoy Diwan Ali.
- (ii) *Indian Distinguished Service Medal.*
Subedar Bhagwan Singh.
- (iii) *Mentioned in Despatches.*
Subedar Mani Ram.
827 Lance-Naik Bhagwan Singh.
- (iv) *Medal.*

The 2/25th Punjabis, to whom we had several men attached (including the above-mentioned Indian officers and non-commissioned officer) was awarded the Sixth Indian General Service Medal, with clasps "Mahsud, 1919-20," "Waziristan, 1919-21" and "Waziristan 1921-24."

Our detachment at Mari Indus and Kalabagh was awarded the above medal with one clasp only, "Waziristan, 1921-24."

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA, 1930-32.

Medal.

Seventh Indian General Service Medal, 1908, with clasp "North-West Frontier, 1930-31."

THE MOHMAND CAMPAIGN, 1935.

- (i) *Mentions in Despatches.*
Subedar-Major Mahomed Sarwar Khan.
2173 Company Havildar-Major Gurbaksh Singh.
- (ii) *Certificates awarded by General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, for Devotion to Duty.*
Subedar Khialzada, I.D.S.M.
Subedar Mahomed Wali.
1373 Havildar Rattan Chand.
5944 Havildar Habib Khan.
6534 Naik Ram Singh.
7793 Naik Harnam Singh.
6419 Naik Sukh Lal.
6841 Lance-Naik Zulmai.
7322 Lance-Naik Opar Singh.
7721 Sepoy Indar Singh.
9076 Sepoy Shah Sowar.
6003 Lance-Naik Beant Singh.
- (iii) *Medal.*

Seventh Indian General Service Medal, with clasp "North-West Frontier, 1935."

NOTE.

The ribbons of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Indian General Service Medals are identical (green-blue-green), and all three medals are treated as one medal for the issue of clasps.

The differences in the engraving of these medals are as follows:—

Fifth I.G.S. Medal (issued 1908-1911).—Bears King Edward VII's head, and is worn before Great War medals.

Sixth I.G.S. Medal (issued 1919-1930).—Bears King George V's head, and is worn after Great War medals. The scroll bearing His Majesty's title is enclosed in two concentric rings on the King's head side of the medal.

Seventh I.G.S. Medal (issued 1930-1936).—Same as Sixth I.G.S. Medal, except that the inner ring enclosing His Majesty's title has been left out.

- 1881 *O.B.I., 1st Class.*
Subedar-Major Sher Singh Bahadur, promoted 2nd Class to 1st Class.
- 1899 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major Shah Mahomed.
- 1903 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major Ujagar Singh.
- 1906 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major Sandhya Dass.
- 1910 *O.B.I., 1st Class.*
Subedar-Major Sandhya Dass Bahadur, promoted 2nd Class to 1st Class.
- 1913 *Honorary Captain.*
Subedar-Major Sandhya Dass Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I. (on retirement).
- 1916 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major Mula Singh.
- 1917 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar Sudama.
- 1921 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major (Hon. Lieutenant) Mawaz Khan.
Subedar (Hon. Lieutenant) Inder Singh, I.D.S.M.
- 1921 *Hon. Jemadar.*
1744 Havildar Santa Singh (Bandmaster).
- 1924 *Hon. Lieutenant.*
Subedar-Major Sher Mahomed Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I.
- 1926 *Hon. Captain.*
Subedar-Major (Hon. Lieutenant) Sher Mahomed Khan Bahadur, O.B.I.
- 1927 *Hon. Jemadar.*
No. 2 Havildar Indar Singh.
- 1927 *O.B.I., 1st Class.*
Subedar-Major (Hon. Captain) Sher Mahomed Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I.
- 1928 *Hon. Lieutenant.*
Subedar-Major Bhagwan Singh, I.D.S.M.
- 1928 *Hon. Jemadar.*
8 Havildar Mahomed Din.
- 1930 *Hon. Captain.*
Subedar-Major (Hon. Lieutenant) Bhagwan Singh, I.D.S.M.
1932. *Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Major G. N. Molesworth, p.s.c.
- 1932 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major (Hon. Captain) Bhagwan Singh, I.D.S.M.
- 1935 *Meritorious Service Medal.*
351 B.Q.M.H. Battan Singh.
- 1936 *O.B.I., 2nd Class.*
Subedar-Major Mahomed Sarwar Khan.
- 1936 *Hon. Lieutenant.*
Subedar-Major Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I.

1937 *Indian Police Medal.*

Captain S. G. Gardiner (for services with Burma Military Police).

1937 *Meritorious Service Medal.*

2323 B.H.M. Badshah Khan.

OFFICERS WHO GAINED HONOURS BEFORE JOINING OR AFTER LEAVING THE BATTALION.

- (i) *Knighthood.*
Sir Francis Humphrys, British Minister at Kabul, 1929.
Captain Rajah Sher Mahomed Khan, M.B.E., M.L.A.
- (ii) *Commander of the Bath.*
Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer.
Brigadier-General F. J. Moberly, C.S.I., D.S.O.
Brigadier-General B. C. Penton, D.S.O.
- (iii) *Companion of the Star of India.*
Brigadier-General F. J. Moberly, C.B., D.S.O.
- (iv) *Distinguished Service Order.*
Major (afterwards Brigadier-General) F. J. Moberly.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Maude.
- (v) *Military Cross.*
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Shearer.
Major T. S. Emery.
- (vi) *Order of the British Empire.*
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clementi (O.B.E.).
Major A. Sumund Shah (O.B.E.).
Major A. Jardine (M.B.E.).
Captain Rajah Sir Sher Mahomed Khan (M.B.E.).
- (vii) *French Croix-de-Guerre (with Palme).*
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Shearer, M.C.
- (viii) *Indian Distinguished Service Medal.*
Subedar Khialzada.
260 Havildar Sanwant Ram.
259 Naik Uma Ram.
- (ix) *Mentions in Despatches.*
Brigadier-General F. J. Moberly, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Colonel H. R. Stranack.
Colonel G. N. Molesworth.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clementi, O.B.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Maude, D.S.O. (three times).
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Shearer, M.C. (twice).
Major T. S. Emery, M.C.
Major A. Jardine, M.B.E.
Major A. Sumund Shah, O.B.E. (four times).
Major R. E. Scott.

STAFF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Captain C. H. H. Beley, D.S.O. (in 1880).
Major W. Bunbury (in 1892).
Brigadier-General F. J. Moberly, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Colonel H. R. A. Hunt, D.S.O.
Brigadier B. C. Penton, C.B., D.S.O.
Colonel H. R. Stranack.
Colonel G. N. Molesworth.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Shearer, M.C.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF COMMANDANTS OF THE BATTALION.

- 1857 Captain R. Larkins.
- 1864 Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Luard.
- 1871 Colonel H. D. Manning.
- 1877 Colonel J. W. Hoggan, C.B.
- 1882 Colonel H. W. Gordon.
- 1883 Colonel A. J. C. Birch.
- 1889 Colonel E. W. Smyth, C.B.
- 1895 Colonel G. H. B. Coats, C.B.
- 1902 Brevet Colonel A. Hamilton.
- 1910 Colonel R. E. H. Dyer.
- 1915 Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
- 1921 Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clementi, O.B.E.
- 1921 Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. A. Hunt, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
- 1923 Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Maude, D.S.O.
- 1927 Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Atkins, M.C.
- 1931 Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Stranack, *p.s.c.*
- 1935 Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Shearer, M.C., *p.s.c.*

APPENDIX V.

EXTRACTS FROM G.R.O.S. FOR JUNE, 1857, AND JANUARY,
1864, AND COPIES OF INDIAN ARMY LIST PAGES FOR APRIL,
1918, AND APRIL, 1937.

JUNE, 1857.

THE LAHORE PUNJAB BATTALION.

Commandant.

Captain R. Larkins.

Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant J. W. Hoggan.

Adjutant.

Lieutenant A. W. Cripps.

JANUARY, 1864.

THE 25TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL
NATIVE INFANTRY.

Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Luard.

Second-in-Command and Wing Officer.

Captain J. W. Hoggan.

Wing Officer.

Captain N. Barton.

Adjutant.

Lieutenant R. Worsley.

Quarter Master.

Lieutenant F. C. W. Drummond.

Doing Duty Officer.

Lieutenant J. N. Steel.

April, 1918.

1ST BATTALION, 25TH PUNJABIS.

Uniform—Scarlet.
Facings—White.

Regt. Centre—Ferozepore.
Linked with—27th and 28th Punjabis.

Raised at Mian Mir in 1857, by Capt. R. Larkins, as the Lahore Punjab Battn., and was designated the 17th Regt. of Punjab Infy., 1857. Became the 29th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, 1861; the 25th Regt. of Bengal N.I., 1861; the 25th (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal N.I., 1864; the 25th (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal Infy., 1885; the 25th Punjab Infy., 1901; present designation, 1903.

“ Ahmad Khel.” “ Kandahar, 1880.” “ Afghanistan, 1878-80.” “ Chitral.”

Composition—1½ Companies of Sikhs, 1 of Dogras, 1 of Punjabi Musalmans, ½ of Pathans.

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1st Commn. or date of entering service.	Names and Rank.	Army rank.	Present appointment in Regiment.	Remarks.
12 Aug. 88	Moberly, Lt.-Col., F. J. (c), D.S.O., p.s.c. ...	13 Feb. 13	25 Feb. 15	G.S.O., 1st gr., Army Hdqrs.
Commandant.				
Company Commanders (4).				
28 Sept. 92	Martin, Maj. F. (Q)*	28 Sep. 10	17 Nov. 14	2nd-in-Comd. Offg. Comdt.
25 Jan. 99	Hunt, Maj. H. R. A., D.S.O., p.s.c.	1 Sep. 15	4 Mar. 14	
25 Jan. 99	Penton, Maj. B. C., p.s.c.	1 Sep. 15	7 Nov. 14	
28 July 00	Tyrell, Maj. C. H. ...	1 Sep. 15	2 Aug. 16	2nd-in-Comd. (Temp.).

Company Officers (9).									
18 Jan.	02	Atkins, Maj. G. W., M.C.	...	...	18 Jan.	17	12 Oct.	05	With 24th Punjabis.
10 Oct.	03	Steel, Bt. Maj. C. N.	...	...		...	1 Oct.	06	With 2/11th Rajputs.
9 Jan.	04	Walker, Capt. H. R. O.	...	...	9 Jan.	13	12 Oct.	05	With 20th Infy.
18 Jan.	05	Finnis, Capt. S. W.	...	...	18 Jan.	14	19 June	06	Tempy. 2nd-in-Comd.
19 Jan.	07	Gardner, Capt. R. G.	...	...	1 Sep.	15	18 May	10	With 2/25th Punjabis.
9 Sep.	08	Coats, Capt. N. G. R.	...	...	1 Sep.	15	14 Nov.	09	Attd.
17 Mar.	15	Berkeley, Lt. E. L. F.	...	...	17 Mar.	17	2 May	15	Attd.
22 Apl.	15	Carleton, Lt. K. O.	...	...	22 Apl.	16	5 Nov.	15	Attd. with 45th Sikhs.
15 Nov.	15	Kilpin, Lt. F. G.	...	...	15 Nov.	16	18 Nov.	15	Attd. with 45th Sikhs.
15 Nov.	15	Henson, Lt. R. K.	...	...	15 Nov.	16	26 Apl.	16	Attd.
18 Apl.	16	Neale, Lt. R. K.	...	...	18 Apl.	16	22 Nov.	16	Attd. with 24th Punjabis.
14 Nov.	16	Colbourne, 2nd/Lt. W. A.	...	...	14 Nov.	16	26 June	17	Attd.
18 June	17	Roxburg, 2nd/Lt. W.	...	...	18 June	17	26 June	17	Attd.
18 June	17	Needham, 2nd/Lt. J. O.	...	...	18 June	17	7 Nov.	17	Attd.
27 Oct.	17	Penney, 2nd/Lt. N. A.	...	...	27 Oct.	17			
<i>Attached.</i>									
28 Jan.	05	Daly, Capt. C. E.	...	...	28 Jan.	14	14 Nov.	17	66th Punjabis.
16 May	01	Mottram, Capt. P. J. MacQ.	...	...	30 Oct.	14	26 Sep.	17	I.A. (on probn.).
17 Aug.	07	Messum, Capt. L. R.	...	...	1 Sep.	15	25 Nov.	17	21st Punjabis.
30 Jan.	17	Boxall, 2nd/Lt. M. W. J.	...	...	30 Jan.	17	3 Feb.	17	28th Punjabis.
30 Jan.	17	Chamberlain, Lt. L.	...	...	30 Jan.	18	11 Feb.	17	27th Punjabis.
4 July	16	Duggan, Lt. R. D.	...	...	4 July	17			I.A. (on probn.)
25 Oct.	15	Harris, Lt. A. A. F.	...	...	25 Oct.	16	17 June	17	I.A. (on probn.)
5 May	17	Jackson, 2nd/Lt. W. E.	...	...	5 May	17	28 Aug.	17	I.A.R.O.
5 May	17	Pitts, 2nd/Lt. G.	...	...	5 May	17	28 Aug.	17	Do.
29 May	15	White, Lt. F.	...	...	29 May	16	18 Aug.	17	I.A. (on probn.).
5 May	17	Frend, 2nd/Lt. G. R.	...	...	5 May	17	28 Aug.	17	I.A.R.O.

* Actg. Lt.-Col. (c) Tempy. Br. Genl.

April, 1918.

[Appendix V—continued.]

1ST BATTALION, 25TH PUNJABIS—continued.

1st Commn. or date of entering service.	Names and Rank.	Army rank.	Present appointment in Regiment.	Remarks.
<i>Medical Officer.</i>				
2 Feb. 07	Bhathena, Capt. S. J. ...	...	7 Mar. 10 1 June 15	
<i>Subedar-Major.</i>				
24 May 87	Sudama Bahadur (56)	...	1 Dec. 96 1 Nov. 05	1 May 17. Order of Br. Ind., 2nd cl.
<i>Subedars.</i>				
16 July 03	Sher Muhammad Khan (I) (56, 72a, 66a, 53)	16 July 03	1 June 10	
9 Dec. 90	Mawaz Khan (56, 72a)	1 July 07	1 Apl. 12	
6 Feb. 06	Lochan Singh (72a)	6 Feb. 06	16 Jan. 13	
1 July 88	Indar Singh (56, 66a)	1 Apl. 07	1 May 13	
16 Dec. 89	Raj Ali ...	1 June 10	1 Nov. 14	
31 Oct. 96	Sher Muhammad Khan (II)	1 Jan. 15	17 May 15	
24 Mar. 01	Mushtak Singh (46, 72a)	1 Apl. 12	1 Aug. 15	
31 May 93	Ghulam Muhammad (52, 56)	1 Nov. 14	8 Feb. 17	
27 Sep. 98	Nur Ilahi	16 Aug. 15	8 Feb. 17	
1 Apl. 98	Sadhu Singh (50, 72a)	1 May 13		
4 Oct. 93	Harnam Singh	1 July 14	21 May 17	
8 May 05	Muhammad Khan	21 Aug. 17	1 Nov. 17	

With 28th Punjabis.
Ind. Distgd. Ser. Medal.

With 28th Punjabis.

		<i>Jemadars.</i>		Ind. Distgd. Ser. Medal.	
4 June 92	Sadhu Singh (58)	...	16 Jan. 13		
4 Apl. 97	Lal Khan (1)	...	1 Aug. 16		
12 June 96	Amar Singh	...	1 Aug. 16		
1 Feb. 98	Shah Sower	...	8 Feb. 17		
9 May 04	Sher Bahadur	...	8 Feb. 17		
20 Aug. 04	Lal Khan (11)	...	8 Feb. 17		
10 Apl. 00	Basant Singh	...	1 May 17		
25 June 02	Gurdas Singh	...	21 May 17		
1 Jan. 98	Maghar Singh	...	22 May 17		
15 Feb. 02	Sahib Gul	...	28 May 17		
5 Feb. 98	Harnam Singh	...	2 July 17		
5 Aug. 05	Adalat Khan	...	10 Sep. 17		
16 Jan. 97	Ghulam Rasul	...	10 Sep. 17		
23 July 00	Maula Dad	...	29 Sep. 17		
22 Jan. 98	Johli	...	1 Nov. 17		
27 Jan. 00	Hira	...	1 Nov. 17		
29 Dec. 02	Kabul Shah (56)	...	1 Nov. 17		
5 Feb. 98	Harnam Singh (11)	...	1 Nov. 17		
25 May 04	Ghani Khan	...	1 Nov. 17		
7 Dec. 01	Munsha Singh	...	9 Nov. 17		

With 28th Punjabis.

April, 1918.

[Appendix V—continued.]

2ND BATTALION, 25TH PUNJABIS.

Formed at Jhansi on 16th October, 1917.

Composition—1½ Companies of Sikhs, 1 of Dogras, 1 of Punjabi Mussulmans, and ½ of Pathans.

1st Commn. or date of entering service.	Names and Rank.	Army rank.	Present appointment in Regiment.	Remarks.
3 Sep. 92	Rice, Maj. S. K. B. (Q)	 3 Sep. 10		Lv., ex I., m.c.
<i>Commandant.</i>				
<i>Wing or Company Commanders.</i>				
27 May 08	Guthrie, Capt. I. D. ...	1 Sep. 15	23 Oct. 17	17th Cavalry.
9 Sep. 08	Coats, Capt. N. G. R. ...	1 Sep. 15	22 Feb. 18	25th Punjabis.
<i>Wing or Company Officers.</i>				
1 Oct. 14	Percy-Jones, Lt. C. M. ...	1 Oct. 15	9 Dec. 17	21st Punjabis.
18 Sep. 15	Hibberd, Lt. A. S. ...	18 Sep. 16	8 Feb. 18	I.A. (on probn.)
9 May 16	Allen, Lt. G. C. ...	9 May 17	25 Oct. 17	I.A. (on probn.)
16 Sep. 16	Hall, Lt. R. W. M. ...	16 Sep. 17	25 Oct. 17	I.A. (on probn.)
30 Jan. 17	O'Donnell, Lt. F. G. ...	30 Jan. 18	25 Jan. 18	I.A. (on probn.)
5 May 17	Dand, 2nd/Lt. J. ...	5 May 17	24 Oct. 17	I.A.R.O. (Q.Mr.).
29 Aug. 17	Dixon, 2nd/Lt. R. ...	29 Aug. 17	15 Jan. 18	Do.
29 Aug. 17	Moriarty, 2nd/Lt. P. P. ...	29 Aug. 17	26 Jan. 18	Do.
26 Sep. 17	Evans, 2nd/Lt. J. ...	26 Sep. 17	26 Jan. 18	Do.
5 Oct. 17	Cowie, 2nd/Lt. A. ...	5 Oct. 17	19 Jan. 18	Do.
31 Jan. 18	Title, 2nd/Lt. D. E. ...	31 Jan. 18	8 Feb. 18	Attached.

Adj., 22 Dec. 17.

Medical Officer.

Jemadar. Subedar. Subedar-Major.

Subedar-Major.

16 July 03 | Sher Muhammad Khan ... | 16 July 03 | 1 June 10 | 1 Nov. 17.

Subedars.

17 Aug. 91	Dhani Ram	...	...	...	18 Jan. 12	1 Nov. 17
20 Jan. 94	Jalal Din (56)	...	...	...	17 May 15	1 Nov. 17
13 Jan. 93	Prem Singh (58)	...	...	...	1 Aug. 15	1 Nov. 17
8 June 91	Jiwan Singh (58)	...	...	...	1 Aug. 15	1 Nov. 17
17 Aug. 96	Miran Baksh	...	...	...	13 July 16	1 Nov. 17
2 Jan. 04	Makhane Khan (56)	...	...	...	1 Aug. 16	1 Nov. 17

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Jemadars.

20 June 96	Bhagwan Singh (1)	...	...	...	1 Nov. 17	Indian Adjnt.
21 Dec. 96	Chatar Singh	...	...	...	1 Nov. 17	
18 May 01	Kajir Khan	...	...	...	1 Nov. 17	
11 Nov. 02	Bhagwan Singh II (58)	...	...	...	1 Nov. 17	
18 Feb. 02	Shah Sawar	...	...	...	1 Nov. 17	
18 Apl. 07	Nadir Khan	...	...	...	1 Nov. 17	
	Barbari Khan	...	...	...	1 Jan. 18	

April, 1937.

Uniform—Scarlet.

15TH PUNJAB REGIMENT.

Facings—Buff.

"China, 1860-62," "Ali Masjid," "Peiwar Kotal," "Charasiah," "Ahmed Khel," "Kabul, 1879," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Burma, 1885-87," "Chitral," "Somaliland, 1901-04," "The Great War.—"Loos," "France and Flanders, 1915," "Suez Canal," "Egypt, 1915," "Megiddo," "Sharon," "Palestine, 1918," "Tigris, 1916," "Kut al Amara, 1917," "Baghdad," "Mesopotamia, 1915-18," "Persia, 1918," "N.W. Frontier, India, 1917," "Kilimanjaro," "E. Africa, 1914-17."

1ST BATTALION (LATE 25TH PUNJABIS).

Class Composition—Punjabi Musalmans, Sikhs, Pathans (Khattaks) and Jats (Punjab and Delhi).

Raised at Mian Mir in 1857 by Capt. R. Larkins, as the Lahore Punjab Battn., and was designated the 17th Regt. of Punjab Infy., 1857. Became the 29th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, 1861; the 25th Regt. of Bengal N.I., 1861; the 25th (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal N.I., 1864; the 25th (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal Infy., 1885; the 25th Punjab Infy., 1901; 25th Punjabis, 1903; present designation, 1922.

THAL.—Arrived 25 Jan. 36 from Rawalpindi (for Alipore 37-38).

1st Commn. or Enrolmt.	Names and Rank.	Army Rank.	Present appointment in Battn.	Remarks.
✓ 3/9/10	Shearer, Lt.-Col. J. E., M.C., <i>p.s.c.</i> ...	Commandant. ... 1/8/35	1/8/35	
5/8/14	Emery, Maj. T. S., M.C. (<i>s.c.</i>) ...	Second-in-Command. ... 3/5/33	1/8/35	
17/9/14	Underwood, Maj. H. J. (L) <i>q.s.l.</i> ...	Company Commanders. 16/6/33	20/5/27	
26/1/15	Martin, Maj. S. F. ...	20/10/33	1/8/31	
14/11/16	Colbourne, Maj. W. A. ...	14/11/34	13/5/36	Lv., ex. I., 8 m. 7 d. to 12 Nov. 37.
26/1/17	Mackenzie, Maj. F. ...	Company Officers. 26/9/35	24/9/22	c.c.s.p.t.-Lv., ex. I., to 3 Dec. 37.
1/3/17	Peppers, Maj. J. ...	10/11/35	24/9/22	c.c.s.p.t.
5/5/17	Scott, Maj. R. E. ...	1/2/36	24/9/22	With 10 Bn.
15/4/19	Wilson, Capt. C. G. ...	15/4/25	29/5/24	With 10 Bn.
29/1/20	Keys, Capt. J. G. I. ...	29/1/27	6/2/20	Lv., ex. I., to 17 Oct. 37.
16/7/20	Gardiner, Capt. S. G. ...	16/7/27	30/11/21	With 10 Bn.
24/12/20	Cox, Capt. H. F. ...	24/12/28	14/29	Lv., ex. I., to 31 Mar. 37, p.t.s.u.l.
30/8/26	Clifford, Capt. R. V. ...	4/2/36	4/2/36	

1/9/27	Anderson, Capt. F. G.	...	...	...	1/9/36	18/12/28	Adit., 1 Jan. 37.
17/2/29	Harrison, Lt. H. D.	...	...	...	17/5/31	10/11/30	A.R.O., R'Pindi.
28/1/32	MacLean, Lt. M. F.	...	...	...	28/4/34	13/10/35	Qr.Mr.
30/1/32	Hudson, Lt. H. B.	...	...	...	30/4/34	9/3/33	
31/1/35	Warren, 2nd/Lt. R. V.	...	...	...	31/1/35		
<i>Subedar-Major.</i>							
15/10/10	Munsha Singh (33)	...	...	...	15/12/24	Subedar.	Sub.-Major.
						5/1/28	1/1/37
<i>Subedars.</i>							
14/1/14	Waryam Singh (24, 25, 32)	...	...	...	1/9/26	1/6/30	
1/3/08	Muhammad Wali (33, 36)	...	...	...	16/5/27	1/5/31	
10/8/25	Amir Singh (23, 26, 32, 36)	...	...	...	1/8/25	13/10/35	
22/1/15	Shah Baz Khan (33)	...	...	...	27/11/32	1/12/35	
24/4/15	Allah Din (33)	...	...	...	1/8/28	18/3/36	
24/1/14	Maghar Singh (25, 29, 33)	...	...	...	1/5/31	22/3/36	
16/8/12	Miyan Muhammad (33, 49)	...	...	...	1/7/29	10/6/36	With to Bn.
30/9/14	Kartar Singh (33)	...	...	...	16/8/31	1/1/37	
<i>Jemadars.</i>							
1/6/14	Manohar Singh (23)	...	...	...	1/11/21	Head Clerk.	
18/5/17	Sardara Ram (29, 33)	...	...	...	1/2/30	With 11 Bn.	
25/7/19	Rup Chand (25, 29, 33, 42)	...	...	...	1/6/30	Jem. Qr.Mr.	
25/8/17	Allah Ditta (24, 33)	...	...	...	7/10/31		
24/6/15	Tahal Singh (25, 32, 42)	...	...	...	1/1/32		
13/11/14	Sher Ahmed (33, 36)	...	...	...	1/11/32	With to Bn.	
9/11/20	Gugan Ram (33, 36, 42)	...	...	...	10/2/33		
23/7/17	Narain Singh (25, 26, 29, 32)	...	...	...	1/8/35	With to Bn.	
11/8/17	Jan Muhammad (33)	...	...	...	1/10/35	With to Bn.	
19/11/19	Mohammad Anwar Khan (25, 30, 33, 36, 52)	...	...	...	13/10/35		
1/7/16	Kajir Khan (25, 29, 33)	...	...	...	1/12/35		
5/8/18	Gurbakhsh Singh (25, 29, 33)	...	...	...	1/3/36	Specialist I.O.	
3/10/27	Gul Wahid (25, 29, 32)	...	...	...	10/6/36	Jemdr. Adjt.	
5/6/23	Mohammad Afzal Khan (25, 29, 33)	...	...	...	11/11/36		

APPENDIX VI.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BRITISH OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED WITH THE BATTALION.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
AGGARWAL, S. N., I.M.S.	Captain	1920-21	Medical Officer to Battalion.
ALLEN, F., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1916	Transferred to 27th Punjabis.
AMESBURY, F. C. D.	Lieut.	1885-86	Transferred to 3rd Bengal Infantry.
ANDERSON, F. G. ...	Captain	1928 to date	Instructor, Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, 1932-36. Ad- jutant, 1937 to date.
ANDERSON, P. E. ...	Lieut.	-1879	Date of joining Battalion not known. Quartermaster. Died of cholera at Kandahar, 6th August, 1879.
ANUP SINGH, I.M.S.	Lieut.	1916-17	Medical Officer to Battalion.
ARMSTRONG, J. ...	Surgeon	1883-84	Medical Officer to Battalion.
ATKIN, J. B. W. ...	Lieut.	1883	Transferred to 17th Bengal Native Infantry.
ATKINS, G. W., M.C.	Lieut.-Col.	1904-31	Wounded and awarded Military Cross with 8th Battalion 5th Fusiliers at Gallipoli. At- tached 2/24th Punjabis, 1917. Commandant, 1927-31.
AUTON, J. H. ...	Lieut.	1918-23	Retired, 1923.
BAIRD, R. F., I.M.S.	Lieut.	1899-00	Medical Officer to Battalion for Chitral Relief, 1899.
BAKER, R. A. ...	Lieut.	1882	Transferred to 1st Bengal Cavalry.
BARTON, N. ...	Colonel	1864-79	Commanded Battalion in early stages of Second Afghan War, then transferred to 13th Ben- gal Native Infantry as Com- mandant.
BELEY, C. H. H., D.S.O., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Captain	-1888	Date of joining Battalion not known. Served throughout Second Afghan War. Quarter- master. Staff College, Cam- berley, 1880. Adjutant, 1883-85. A.H.Q., India, 1885, 1888. Killed in action with Black Mountains Ex- pedition.
BERKELEY, E. L. F.	Captain	1915-22	Attached 27th Punjabis in Mesopotamia, 1916-17. Re- joined Battalion in Meso- potamia, 1917. Staff Em- ploy, 1917-18. Retired, 1922.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
BHATHENA, S. J., I.M.S.	Captain	1918	Medical Officer to Battalion.
BIRCH, A. J. C. ...	Lieut.-Col.	1883-89	Commandant, 1883-89.
BLOIS-JOHNSTON ...	Lieut.	1895-96	22nd Punjab Infantry. Com- manding Depot while Bat- talion in Chitral.
BOMFORD, T. L., I.M.S.	Lieut.	1911	Medical Officer to Battalion.
BOXALL, M. W. J.	Lieut.	1917	Joined 1/152nd Infantry, 1918.
BROWNE, C. E. M., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	To France as reinforcement.
BROWNE, H., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	To Mesopotamia as reinforce- ment.
BUIST, A. H. ...	Lieut.	1897-99	Quartermaster, 1897- . With Battalion, Tochi, 1897. Trans- ferred to the Guides, 1899.
BUNBURY, W., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Major	1880-01	Joined Battalion, 14th Septem- ber, 1880, on return march to India from Second Afghan War. Quartermaster, 1883- 85; Adjutant, 1885-88; <i>p.s.c.</i> , 1892. Staff employ, 1892-00. Transferred to 28th Punjab Infantry, 1901, as Commandant.
BURN, A. E. P. ...	Major	1891-96	Seconded, Judge - Advocate - General's Department, 1893. With Battalion, Chitral, 1895. Transferred 40th Pathans, 1896.
BURROUGHS, S. V. G., A.I.R.O.	Major	1928	Attached for training.
BURTON, R. ...	Lieut.	1887-88	Transferred 35th Sikhs.
BYRON, G., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915-16	Transferred 27th Punjabis.
CAMPBELL, A. A. E.	Major	1885-06	Adjutant, 1891-93. Staff em- ploy, 1894-00. Appointed Commandant, 26th Punjabis, 1906.
CAMPBELL, A. J. ...	Major	1905	Transferred (name of unit not now available).
CAMPBELL, G. D. ...	Captain	1898-03	Seconded to Hong Kong Regi- ment, 1898-02. Died at Peshawar, 1903, of enteric.
CAMPBELL, G. P. ...	Captain	1887-00	Attached 28th Punjab Infantry for Hazara Expedition, 1890-91. With Battalion in Chitral, 1895, and Tochi, 1897. Qr.Mr., 1896-97. Died at Malakand of malaria and dysentery.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
CAREY, O. W. ...	Major	1904	28th Punjab Infantry, attached.
CARLETON, K. O. ...	Captain	1916-20	Attached 26th Punjabis in Mesopotamia, 1916-19. Transferred, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, 1920.
CHAMBERLAIN, L. L.	Lieut.	1917	27th Punjabis, attached.
CHURCHILL, J. S. ...	Lieut.	1918-21	Transferred, 2/55th (Coke's) Rifles.
CLEMENTI, J., O.B.E.	Lieut.-Col.	1921	Joined, 1921, from Commandant, 3rd Guides. Our Commandant 1921. Transferred as Commandant, 114th Mahrattas, 1921.
CLIFFORD, R. V. ...	Captain	1936 to date	Transferred from Royal Tank Corps.
CLIMO, W. H. ...	Lieut.	1895-96	With Battalion in Chitral, 1895. Transferred 33rd Punjab Infantry, 1896.
COATS, G. H. B., C.B.	Colonel	1875-02	Served throughout 2nd Afghan War. Adjutant, 1878-83; A.H.Q., India, 1885-91; Second-in-Command, 1891-. With Battalion in Chitral, 1895, and Tochi, 1897. Promoted Colonel, 1901.
COATS, N. G. R.	Captain	1909-22	Transferred 5/13th Rifles, 1922.
CODDINGTON, R. I. F.	Lieut.	1886	Transferred 14th Sikhs.
COLBOURNE, W. A.	Major	1916 to date	
COTTERRILL, — ...	Major	1906-07	Transferred 28th Punjab Infantry.
COX, H. F. ...	Captain	1928-37	Quartermaster, 1932-36. With Battalion in "Mohforce," 1935. Retired, 1937.
CRIPPS, A. W. ...	Lieut.	1857-63	Our first Adjutant.
CROSSMAN, F. G. ...	Major	1862-63	Temporarily commanded the Battalion in 1862-63. Transferred as O.C. Lahore Light Horse in 1863.
DALY, C. E. ...	Captain	1917	66th Punjabis, attached.
DAND, J., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1917	Transferred 2/25th Punjabis.
DANN, C. F. ...	2/Lieut.	1916	28th Punjabis, attached.
DAVIS, C. A., A.I.R.O.	Captain	1934	Attached for training.
DHANJIBHOY, J. E., I.M.S.	Lieut.	1917-18	Medical Officer to Battalion.
DOUGAL, R. ...	Lieut.	1858-63	Served with Battalion throughout the Mutiny Campaign.
DOUGAN, H. A., I.M.S.	Lieut.	1906	Medical Officer to Battalion.
DOVETON, A. C. ...	Major	1923-27	Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, 1924-25. Retired, 1927.
DRAKE-BROCKMAN	Surgeon	1897	With Battalion, Tochi, 1897.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
DRUMMOND, F. C. W.	Lieut.	1864-	No record when he left the Battalion, but was not serving with us in 1879.
DUGGAN, R. D. ...	Captain	1917-21	Transferred Central Followers' Depot, Meerut, 1921.
DYER, R. E. H. ...	Lieut.-Col.	1907-15	Commandant, 1910-15. Staff employ, 1914-15.
ELIOTT, F. H. ...	Lieut.	1885-88	Appointed to Burma Commission.
ELIOTT, L. E. ...	Lieut.	1884-85	Transferred to 29th Punjab Infantry.
ELLIS, W. V. ...	Major	—	Date of joining Battalion not known. Served throughout Second Afghan War. Brevet of Major. Staff employ, 1882-86.
ELSMIE, C. S. ...	2/Lieut.	1916-17	Transferred 120th Infantry.
EMERSON, R. K. ...	Lieut.	1919-23	Retired, 1923.
EMERY, T. S., M.C.	Major	1922 to date	With Battalion in "Mohforce," 1935.
EVANS, —, I.M.S. ...	Captain	1899	Medical Officer to Battalion.
FINNIS, S. W. ...	Major	1906-27	Transferred to 1/3rd Sikh Pioneers, 1927.
FITZPATRICK, L. J., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	Transferred to 27th Punjabis.
FLAGG, A. F. ...	Captain	1904-14	Killed in action in France.
FORD, H. B. ...	Lieut.	1890-92	Attached 3rd Sikhs for the Miranzai Expedition, 1891. Transferred 40th Pathans, 1892.
FORSYTH ...	Lieut.	1859-63	—
FRASER, G. L. ...	Major	1867-70	Invalided from the Service.
FREND, G. V. R., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1917	Transferred 1/152nd Infantry.
GAISFORD, J. ...	Captain	1890-04	Adjutant, 1893-99. With Battalion in Tochi, 1897. Retired on medical grounds, 1904.
GARDNER, R. G. ...	Captain	1910-22.	Adjutant, 1913-17. Attached 108th Infantry, Mesopotamia, 1917-18. Transferred 28th Punjabis, 1922.
GARDINER, S. G. ...	Captain	1921 to date	Quartermaster, 1923-27. Adjutant, 1927-31. Burma Military Police, 1932-36. Indian Police Medal, 1937. With T.B. 1936 to date.
GARTHWAITE, E. J. K., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	Transferred 74th Punjabis.
GILROY, A. W. ...	Captain	1927	Attached for training.
GOLDNEY, T. H. ...	Major	1887-88	1888, attached 32nd Sikh Pioneers with Sikkim Field Force; later in 1888 transferred to 35th Sikhs.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
GORDON, H. W. ...	Colonel	1882-83	Commandant, January, 1882, to April, 1883, when transferred as Commandant, 20th Punjab Infantry.
GRAHAM, M. I., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1916	
GRANT, D. St. J. D., I.M.S.	Surgeon	1884	Medical Officer to Battalion.
GREGORY, C. J. E.	Lieut.	1921-23	Retired, 1923.
GURDON, B. E. M.	Lieut.	1893-94	Transferred to Political Department and took part in Defence of Chitral in 1895.
HALL, H. S. G. ...	Lieut.	1882-84	Transferred to Commissariat Department.
HALL, R. W. M. ...	Captain	1918-22	Retired, 1922. Joined Royal Air Force.
HAMILTON, A. ...	Bt. Colonel	1882-09	Quartermaster, 1885-88. Adjutant, 1888-91. With Battalion, Tochi, 1897. Commandant, 1902-09. Brevet-Colonel, 1907.
HARINGTON, H. A.	Lieut.	1895-96	26th Punjab Infantry attached, in Chitral. Killed in action, 1897.
HARRIS, A. A. FRASER	Major	1917-37	Mentioned in Despatches, 1921. Retired, 1937.
HARRISON, H. D. ...	Lieut.	1930 to date	A.R.O., Rawalpindi, 1937.
HENSON, R. K., M.C.	Lieut.	1915-21	Attached 45th Sikhs, 1917-21. Transferred 45th Sikhs, 1921.
HILLIARD, H. N. ...	Lieut.	1886	Transferred 29th Punjab Infantry.
HILLS, G. G., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	To France as reinforcement.
HOCKEY, R., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	To Mesopotamia as reinforcement.
HOGGAN, J. W., C.B.	Colonel	1857-81	Our first Second-in-Command. Commandant, 1877-81. Commanded Battalion throughout greater portion of Second Afghan War. Awarded C.B. Retired, 27th December, 1881.
HUDSON, H. B. ...	Lieut.	1933 to date	With Battalion in "Mohforce," 1935.
HUMPHRYS, F. H.	Lieut.	1902-03	Transferred Punjab Commission, 1903. Later Sir Francis Humphrys, British Minister at Kabul, when evacuated by air during Bachha Sakao's Rebellion, 1929.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
HUNT, H. R. A., D.S.O., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Lieut.-Col.	1900-23	Quartermaster, 1901-05. <i>p.s.c.</i> Staff employ in France, 1914-17. Brevet-Major, D.S.O., Legion of Honour. Acting Commandant of Battalion, 1917-21. Commandant, 1921-23. Colonel of Battalion.
INGLIS, D. ...	2/Lieut.	1904-05	Transferred to 1/4th Gurkhas.
IRVINE, C. T. C. ...	Lieut.	1914-15	Killed in action in Dardanelles with 69th Punjabis.
JACKSON, W. E., I.A.R.O.	Lieut.	1917-21	Demobilized, 1921.
JARDINE, A., M.B.E.	Major	1923-36	Staff Captain, 7th Indian Infantry Brigade, Razmak, 1923-27. With Battalion in "Mohforce," 1935. Retired, 1936.
JESSOP, F. T. I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1916-17	Transferred 26th Punjabis.
JOHN, D. C. ...	Lieut.	1918-22	Mentioned in Despatches, 1921.
KAYE, J. L. ...	Lieut.	1885-86	Transferred 5th Bengal Cavalry.
KENNEDY, E. G., I.M.S.	Lieut.	1911	Medical Officer to Battalion.
KETTLEBRAND, H. W. B., A.I.R.O.	Lieut.	1927	Attached for training.
KEYS, J. G. INNES	Captain	1920 to date	Qr.Mr., 1927-32. Adjutant, 1932-36. With Battalion in "Mohforce," 1935.
KILPIN, J. G. ...	Captain	1915-22	Attached, 45th Sikhs, 1917. Rejoined Battalion in Mesopotamia, 1917. Retired, 1922. Our first Commandant.
LARKINS, R. ...	Major	1857-64	Our first Commandant.
LEE WARNER, J., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1916-17	Transferred 26th Punjabis.
LOCKHART, A. C. ...	2/Lieut.	1918-19	British Service. Attached in Salonika and Turkey.
LUARD, P. W. ...	Lieut.-Col.	1859-71	Commandant from 1864-71.
LYON, C. W. ...	2/Lieut.	1903	Transferred 3rd Lancers.
MCANDREW, J. D.	Lieut.	1884	Transferred to 9th Bengal Native Infantry.
McGOWAN, A. G., A.I.R.O.	Captain	1925	Attached for training.
MACKAMESS, C. J. M., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1916	—
MACKENZIE, F. ...	Major	1922 to date	—
MACKENZIE, F. O.	Lieut.	1906	—
MACLEAN, M. F. ...	Lieut.	1935 to date	Quartermaster, 1936 to date. With Battalion in "Mohforce," 1935.
McRAE, H. St. G. M.	Lieut.	1900-01	Transferred 14th Sikhs.
MADDEN ...	Lieut.	1860-63	—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
MAGNIAC, E. ...	Lieut.	1903-04	Transferred 27th Punjab Infantry.
MAGNIAC, F. A. ...	Lieut.	1896-00	With Battalion, Tochi, 1897. Transferred 22nd Punjab Infantry.
MALLAM, G. L. ...	2/Lieut.	1916-17	To France as reinforcement. Now Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, 1937.
MANNING, H. D. ...	Lieut.-Col.	1871-77	Commandant, 1871-77.
MARTIN, C. N. ...	2/Lieut.	1918-19	British Service. Attached in Salonika and Turkey.
MARTIN, F. ...	Lieut.-Col.	1897-	With Battalion, Tochi, 1897. Invalided 1917 from Bannu, and did not rejoin Battalion.
MARTIN, S. F. ...	Major	1923 to date	Adjutant, A.F.(I.), 1934-37.
MASON, J. O. L. ...	Lieut.	1918-20	Transferred 72nd Punjabis.
MAUDE, E. A., D.S.O.	Lieut.-Col.	1923-27	Commandant, 1923-27.
MESSUM, L. R. ...	Captain	1917-18	21st Punjabis, attached. Transferred 1/152nd Infantry, 1918.
MILLER, H. ...	2/Lieut.	1897-98	With Battalion in Tochi, 1897. Transferred 20th Madras Infantry, 1898.
MINCHIN, A. B. ...	Lieut.	1893-98	With Battalion in Chitral, 1895. Quartermaster, 1897-98. Transferred Political Department, 1898.
MOBERLY, F. J., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Brigadier	1903-19	Commandant, 1915-19. Staff employ, 1916-19.
MOLESWORTH, G. N., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Bt. Lt.-Col.	1928-33	Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1929.
MOODY, B., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	To France as reinforcement.
MOORE, H. R. D. ...	Lieut.	1922-23	Retired, 1923.
MORIARTY, J., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	Transferred 27th Punjabis.
MORTON, E. R. ...	Lieut.	1887	Transferred 30th Punjab Infantry.
MOTTRAM, P. J. McQ.	Captain	1917-20	Killed in action, Waziristan, 1920, with 2/25th Punjabis.
MULLANE, P. ...	Surgeon	1885-86	Medical Officer to Battalion.
MULLINS, W. B. ...	Captain	1894	33rd Punjab Infantry, attached, May to November, 1894.
MULLONE, J. ...	Surgeon	1880	Medical Officer to Battalion. Served with Battalion in Second Afghan War from March, 1880.
MURPHY, W. R. ...	Surgeon	1878-80	Served with Battalion in Second Afghan War up to March, 1880.
MURRAY, D. E. ...	Captain	1935	4/15th Punjab Regiment. Attached to Battalion for "Moh-force," 1935.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
NAPIER, A. H., I.M.S.	Lieut.	1908	Medical Officer to Battalion in Zakha Khel Campaign, 1908.
NASH, A. V., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	Transferred 69th Punjabis.
NEALE, R. K. ...	Major	1916-36	Attached 33rd Punjabis, 1917- 18. Staff employ, 1927-31. 11/15th Punjab Regiment, 1933-35. Transferred Mili- tary Accounts Department, 1936.
NEEDHAM, J. O. ...	Captain	1917-22	With 2/25th Punjabis, 1917-22. Retired, 1922.
NICHOLSON, A. ...	2/Lieut.	1916-17	27th Punjabis, attached.
O'BRYEN, C. W. ...	Captain	1895	27th Punjab Infantry, attached to Battalion for Chitral, 1895, and transferred to Battalion same year.
O'COLLINS, P. O. F.	Lieut.	1918-19	Transferred 1/33rd Punjabis.
ODDIE, W. P., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	Transferred 27th Punjabis.
PALEOLOGUS, W. E.	Major	1907-14	Retired, 1914.
PASSY, DE L. W. ...	Captain	1900-15	Killed at Suvla Landing, Galli- poli, with 8th Battalion 5th Fusiliers.
PEEVOR, G. H. ...	Surgeon- Major	1886-88	Medical Officer to Battalion.
PEFFERS, J. ...	Major	1922 to date	Burma Military Police, 1932-36. Burma Defence Force, 1937.
PENNEY, N. A. ...	Lieut.	1917-20	Killed in action, Waziristan, 1920, with 2/25th Punjabis.
PENTON, B. C., D.S.O., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Major	1900-22	Adjutant, 1905-09. Staff Col- lege, 1913-14. Rejoined Bat- talion, 1917. With 1/152nd Infantry, 1918-22. Trans- ferred 66th Punjab, 1922.
PERCY-SMITH, H. K.	Lieut.	1918-21	Transferred to 40th Pathans.
PHILLIPS, G. A. ...	2/Lieut.	1918-19	British Service. Attached in Salonika and Turkey.
PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, G. T.	Lieut.	1882	Transferred to 6th Bengal Cavalry.
PIERSON, A. H. ...	Surgeon	1884-85	Medical Officer to Battalion.
PITTS, G., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1917-18	Invalided, 1918.
POOLE, E. J. E. ...	Captain	1914-15	46th Punjabis, attached in Hong Kong.
PRENDERGAST ...	Lieut.-Col.	1888-90	Second-in-Command, 1889-90. Transferred 28th Punjab In- fantry.
PRIDAY, A. K. ...	Captain	1921-22	Transferred Ishapore Rifle Com- pany.
PRITCHARD, H. T.	Lieut.	1889-90	Transferred 3rd Bengal In- fantry.
PROCTOR, D., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1916	Transferred 27th Punjabis.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
PUCKLE, F. H., I.A.R.O.	Lieut.	1915-19	Demobilized, 1919.
PURVIS, M., I.M.S.	Captain	1914-15	Medical Officer to Battalion.
REED, H. J. ...	Lieut.	1898-00	Died at Malakand of enteric.
RILEY, C. B. ...	Major	1900-16	Adjutant, 1901-05. Invalided, 1916.
ROBINSON, G. W. ...	Major	1912-15	27th Punjabis, attached in Hong Kong.
ROOKE ...	Lieut.	1862-63	—
ROPER, R. B. ...	2/Lieut.	1916-17	27th Punjabis, attached.
ROWLAND, J. W. ...	Captain	1917-19	Demobilized, 1919.
ROWSON, J. C. ...	Captain	1917-22	Retired, 1922.
ROXBURG, W. ...	Lieut.	1917-18	Demobilized.
RYVES, W. N. ...	2/Lieut.	1903-04	Transferred 22nd Cavalry (F.F.)
SANDEMAN, D. ...	2/Lieut.	1904	Transferred to the Guides.
SAVAGE, W. H. ...	Lieut.	1886	Transferred 1/1st Gurkhas.
SCOTT, G. B. ...	Lieut.	1899-00	27th Punjab Infantry. Attached for Chitral Relief, 1899.
SCOTT, R. E. ...	Major	1922 to date	Adjutant, 1923-27; Adjutant, T.B., 1935-37.
SEATER, G. H. ...	Lieut.	1918	Invalided, 1918.
✓ SHEARER, J. E., M.C., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Lieut.-Col.	1933 to date	With Battalion in "Mohforce," 1935. Commandant, 1935 to date.
SHER MAHOMED KHAN, RAJAH Sir, M.B.E., Kt.	Captain	1920-30	Served in Battalion as Indian officer, 1903-20. Promoted Substantive Lieutenant, 1920. With Territorials, 1922-26 and 1927-28. M.B.E. Leave pending retirement, 1928-29. Retired, 1930. Member of Legislative Assembly.
SKEEN, A. ...	Lieut.	1895-96	24th Punjab Infantry, attached in Chitral.
SMYTH, E. W., C.B.	Lieut.-Col.	1887-95	Second-in-Command, 1888-89. Commandant, 1889-95. With Battalion in Chitral, 1895. C.B., 1895, for Chitral Ex- pedition.
SPENCER, D. B. ...	Surgeon	1883-84	Medical Officer to Battalion.
SPRY, H. W. ...	Surgeon- Major	1883	Died while with Battalion at Ferozepore.
STEEL, C. N. ...	Major	1906-26	Quartermaster, 1909-13. At- tached 28th Punjabis in Mesopotamia, 1916-22. Trans- ferred as Second-in-Command T.B., 1926.
STEEL, J. N. ...	Lieut.-Col.	1864-88	Served with Battalion through- out greater part Second Afghan War, but was apparently in- valided before Kabul-Kanda- har march. Second-in-Com- mand, 1881-88.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
STRANACK, H. R., <i>p.s.c.</i>	Lieut.-Col.	1922-35	Staff employ and T.B., 1922-26. Staff employ, 1927-28. Com- mandant, 1931-35.
STUART, A. G. ...	Captain	1904	Transferred 40th Pathans.
STUBBS, G. H. P. ...	2/Lieut.	1916-17	Transferred 2/24th Punjabis.
SUMUND SHAH, A., O.B.E.	Major	1926-34	A.R.O., Delhi and Lucknow, 1926-27. Baluchistan Intel- ligence Bureau, 1928-34. Transferred Unemployed List, 1934.
THOMSON, T. G. ...	Major	1882-87	Transferred to 36th Sikhs.
THORNTON, C. E. ...	Lieut.	1890	Transferred 9th Bengal Lancers.
THUILLIER, L. C. ...	Lieut.	1898-00	Transferred 19th Punjab In- fantry.
TINNEY, G. E. ...	2/Lieut.	1916-17	28th Punjabis, attached.
TOTTENHAM, R. L.	Major	1887-07	Quartermaster, 1891-96. With Battalion in Chitral, 1895-96. Transferred to 29th Punjab Infantry.
TYRRELL, C. H. ...	Major	1901-20	Quartermaster, 1905 - 06. Seconded, King's African Rifles, 1906-11. Wounded, Gallipoli, with 8th Battalion 5th Fusiliers. Rejoined Bat- talion, 1917. Invalided, 1920.
URWIN, J. J., I.M.S.	Lieut.	1900	Medical Officer to Battalion.
UNDERWOOD, H. J.	Major	1923 to date	Persian Interpreter, 1st Class, 1935.
VAUGHAN, R. R. ...	Lieut.	1889-92	Transferred to 22nd Punjab Infantry.
VOST, W. ...	Surgeon	1888-89	Medical Officer to Battalion.
WALKER, H. R. O.	Major	1905-22	Adjutant, 1909-13. Attached 20th Infantry and 28th Pun- jabis in Mesopotamia and Waziristan, 1917-22. Trans- ferred 28th Punjabis, 1922.
WALLACE, A. ...	Captain	1888-91	Transferred to 27th Punjab Infantry.
WALLACE, E. C. L.	Major	1914-15	30th Punjabis, attached.
WARREN, R. V. ...	2/Lieut.	1937 to date	
WATERS, W. H. ...	Captain	1922	Demobilized, 1922.
WATSON, G. H. ...	Lieut.	1882-87	1883, seconded to Cantonment Magistrate's Department; in 1887 transferred permanently to Assam Commission.
WATSON, H. ...	Lieut.	1895	33rd Punjab Infantry, attached to Battalion for Chitral, 1895.
WATSON, H. D. ...	2/Lieut.	1903-09	Transferred Military Accounts Department.
WHITE, F. ...	Captain	1917-22	Retired, 1922.
WHITTING, F. J. F.	Lieut.	1935	4/15th Punjab Regiment. At- tached to Battalion for " Moh- force," 1935.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Final Rank attained in Battalion.</i>	<i>Period Served.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
WILSON, W. L. P., I.A.R.O.	Lieut.	1915	Transferred 66th Punjabis.
WILSON, C. G. ...	Major	1924 to date	Quartermaster, 1927-29. A.R.O. Lahore, 1932-35. Transferred R.I.A.S.C. on probation, 1937.
WIMBERLEY, F. G. A.	Lieut.	1893-94	Transferred 6th Bengal In- fantry.
WINTER, C. B. ...	Lieut.	1892-98	Appointed Boundary Settle- ment Officer, Central India, 1895. Transferred Political Department, 1898.
WORSLEY, R. ...	Colonel	1864-	Transferred 36th Bengal Native Infantry in 1882 as Com- mandant, but was not with Battalion during Second Afghan War.
WURR, H. J. ...	2/Lieut.	1918-19	British Service. Attached in Salonika and Turkey.
WYLIE, F. Y. ...	2/Lieut.	1916-	To S. Waziristan Militia, 1917.
YATES, R. C. B. ...	Lieut.	1899-00	33rd Punjab Infantry. At- tached for Chitral Relief, 1899.
YOUNAN, A. C., I.M.S.	Lieut.-Col.	1889-13	Attached 32nd Sikh Pioneers for Hazara Expedition, 1890-91. With Battalion in Chitral, 1895, and Tochi, 1897. Mekran Field Force, 1898. Retired, 1913.
YOUNG, W. H. H., I.A.R.O.	2/Lieut.	1915	To France as reinforcement.



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